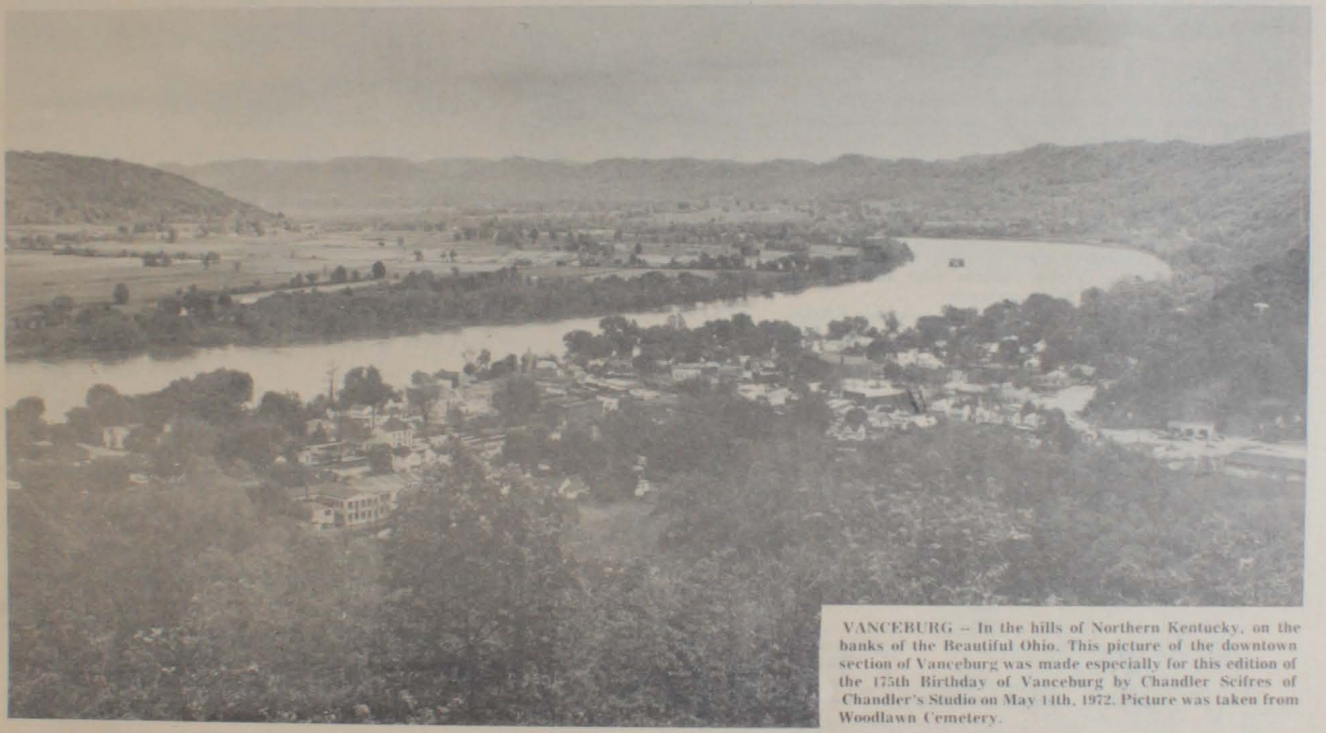
SOUVENIR EDITION

Vanceburg 175th Birthday

JUNE 4-10, 1972

ONE EDITION ONLY PRICE $1.00

City of Vanceburg Today



VANCEBURG -- In the hills of Northern Kentucky, on the banks of the Beautiful Ohio. This picture of the downtown section of Vanceburg was made especially for this edition of the 175th Birthday of Vanceburg by Chandler Scifres of Chandler's Studio on May 14th, 1972. Picture was taken from Woodlawn Cemetery.

Now Down Memory Lane—To Yesterday

Corner Second and Main street, looking east on Second St. (note Court House belfry over top of J. T. Ort store.) From left to right: Roch Hendrickson (in buggy), Nelse Deatley, standing in gutter, Andy Sartin, John (Mug) Morgan, Harry Scott, Sam'l Pollitt, Simon Scott, Stamper Stevenson. On the corner, Citizens Bank, then moving up Second St., W. C. Cole's Drug Store, Adkin's Pool Room (now Lawrence Hickle's), the Tannian - later Wm. Grote Blacksmith shop, E. R. Hay's Coal Yard, J. T. Ort's store, J. M. Donehoo & Co. store, B. R. (Wink) Henthorn's barber shop, Bagby-later Tom Stricklett grocery, Mrs. Florence Elliott's Bookstore, Mrs. M. Marcus' Millinery Store, then crossing Market St., Mose Marcus' New York Racket Store, and just below Court House, J. L. Chadwick's Grocery. Upstairs, r. to l. was the law office of R. D. Wilson, Win Bowman's Insurance Office, and on the corner of the law office of Judge Sam'l J. Pugh. The year - 1910. (W. C. Dugan collection.)

CELEBRATION PROGRAM Page 19

LARKIN LILES SAGA Page 21

Souvenir Edition
Vanceburg 175th Birthday

Published by the Vanceburg 175th Birthday, Inc., a non-profit organization, formed for the purpose of promoting the celebration of the 175th Anniversary of the Founding in 1797 of the City of Vanceburg, Kentucky.

We are indebted to many for their help in making this paper possible.

The Lewis County Herald and Staff for their contribution.

The majority of the pictures in this issue are from the fabulous collection of former Mayor, and present editor of the Lewis County Herald William C. Dugan, who has collected early historic pictures since boyhood. Identifying the pictures and the persons appearing in them were made by such persons as R. H. Fisher, who would be 130 years old, G. Keenan Cole, who would be 124 years, Jas. S. Gardner would be 128 years old, his wife Jane Gardner, L. M. Sticklett, and A.M. (Cell) Plummer would be 110 years old, Capt. Jas. H. Rowley would have been 112 years, Thomas G. Ingrim would have been 112. These people were of accountable age when all these pictures were made, and their calculations of the "approximate" dates were based upon personal events of their own lives that made their pronouncements almost infallible.

Permission was granted us by Dr. William M. Talley to reproduce his story of the early history leading to and the founding of Vanceburg.

To Chandler Scifres of Chandler's Studio for his photo work.

The articles and pictures from the 1905 Souvenir Edition of the Vanceburg Sun are from Victor Sullivan who loaned us his edition for reproduction along with other pictures.

The articles and pictures from the 1924 Souvenir Edition of the Lewis County Herald are from two copies loaned us by Mrs. Edith Mavity and Victor Sullivan.

Other contributors were Everette E. Parker of the Portsmouth Times, Mrs. Beulah Alexander, Walter J. Boyd, Flossie Scott, Ed Roe, Bruce Swearingen, Ralph P. Gully Family, and Howard D. Shelton.

Those who contributed their time to the publication and the soliciting of advertising for this paper include W. C. Dugan, Lena Ann Wamsley, Norman Mefford, Irene Shelton, Karen Stafford, Eula Bonner, Wanda Simpson, Colleen Brewer, and Howard D. Shelton.

We have tried to give proper "Credit" to all who have contirbuted and helped on this paper, however, if we have errored in credits or missed anyone, please accept our "Thanks".

HOWARD D. SHELTON
MAYOR

COLLEEN BREWER
CITY CLERK

CITY OF VANCEBURG

COUNCIL MEETING: FIRST MONDAY NIGHT OF EACH MONTH

VANCEBURG, KENTUCKY 41179

PROCLAMATION

The City of Vanceburg will be 175 years old this year and as Mayor of the said City of Vanceburg, I hereby declare that

WHEREAS, the history of early Kentucky as recorded by Dr. William M. Talley, local historian, and the records in the Lewis County Court confirm that Keith Marshall, son of Colonel Thomas Marshall, of Washington, Kentucky, had a patent on the land on both sides of Salt Lick Creek and fronting on the Ohio River; and

WHEREAS, on June 30, 1797, Keith Marshall sold to Mose Baird and Joseph C. Vance a tract of 55 acres on the east bank of Salt Lick Creek; and

WHEREAS, Mose Baird and Joseph C. Vance soon afterwards laid out a town, which they called Vanceburg, and began selling lots to interested persons; and

WHEREAS, there has been formed a Vanceburg 175th Birthday Committee for the purpose of conducting a celebration honoring the 175 years of Vanceburg history and to foster civic pride and community spirit among all its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the 175th Birthday Committee has set plans for the said celebration of our city for the week of June 4th through June 10th, 1972; and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Howard D. Shelton, as Mayor of the City of Vanceburg, do declare the above said week of June to be the official week of the celebration of our 175th Birthday and ask all of our citizens to join in the celebration of this momentous occasion.

Done in the City of Vanceburg, Kentucky, this 3rd day of March, 1972.

Howard D. Shelton

Howard D. Shelton, Mayor.

Attest:

Colleen Brewer

Colleen Brewer, City Clerk.

Coat of Arms

Vance

Historiography

The Vance Coat of Arms illustrated left was drawn by an heraldic artist from information officially recorded in ancient heraldic archives. Documentation for the Vance Coat of Arms design can be found in Burke's General Armory. Heraldic artists of old developed their own unique language to describe an individual Coat of Arms. In their language, the Arms (shield) is as follows:

"Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar. on a bend gu. three mullets or, in a sinister chief point a cinquefoil of the second; 2nd and 3rd, vert a fess chequy ar. and az. betw. three cuirasses of the second, on a chief indented of the last a rose gu. betw. two buckles of the third."

Above the shield and helmet is the Crest which is described as:

"A lion ramp. or, gorged with a collar gu. and holding in the dexter paw a pair of balances ppr. and charged on the shoulder with a cinquefoil of the second."

When translated the blazon also describes the original colors of the Vance Arms and Crest as it appeared centuries ago.

Family mottos are believed to have originated as battle cries in medieval times. A Motto was recorded with this Vance Coat of Arms:

"BE FAITHFUL"

Individual surnames originated for the purpose of more specific identification. The four primary sources for second names were: occupation, location, father's name, or personal characteristics. The surname Vance appears to be locational in origin, and is believed to be associated with the meaning, "one who resided near low, wet marshland." The supplementary sheet included with this report is designed to give you more information to further your understanding of the origin of names. Different spellings of the same original surname are a common occurrence. Dictionaries of surnames indicate probable spelling variations of Vance to be Vanse. Although bearers of the old and distinguished Vance name comprise a small fraction of the population there are a number who have established for it a significant place in history. They include: DR. PATRICK VANCE (1800) He was the first of the VANCE family recorded in America. He came from North Ireland, and was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. Prior to the Revolutionary War, he was a physician, and is said to have settled in Pennsylvenia. From 1895, he was Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Nashville, Tennessee, which was the largest single congregation in his denomination. ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE (b. 1830) Senator whose grandfather, DAVID VANCE, born near Winchester, Virginia, was a prominent soldier during the attack on Ferguson at King's Mountain. This victory of the American troops was the turning point of the Revolutionary War. DAVID came to North Carolina, and settled on the French Bend River. His father, DAVID VANCE, was killed in a duel with Samuel P. Carson.

No genealogical representation is intended or implied by this report and it does not represent individual lineage or your family tree.

HALBERTS 3861 Hall Road - Bath Ohio 44210

© Halberts

The Vance Coat of Arms was presented as a present to Mayor Howard Shelton by Mrs. Rodney (Judy Hamilton) Poynter, a former resident of Vanceburg

Early Vanceburg

This is an account of the Early Explorers, the Early Settlers, the Early Visitors to the Vicinity which led to the Founding and the Settling of Vanceburg in 1797 and is taken from the article SALT LICK CREEK AND ITS SALT WORKS, By Dr. William M. Talley.

THE EARLY EXPLORERS OF THE WEST, who descended the Ohio River, generally stopped at the Shawnee village of Shannoah at the mouth of the Scioto River, where the present-day city of Portsmouth, Ohio, now stands. Their next stop was at Limestone, (Maysville). Many of the explorers, however, stopped to view the salt lick near the mouth of Salt Lick Creek, in Lewis County, Kentucky.

Salt Lick Creek was a popular place for making salt and was the gateway through which many explorers entered on their way to the Bluegrass country. Their route followed the creek to its source near Esculapia Mountain, then across the ridges to the North Fork of Licking River, where they hit upon the Cabin Creek War Road that led to the Upper Blue Licks and farther on to the Bluegrass.

This article will give an account of the early visitors to Salt Lick and the salt works, Christopher Greenup's interest in the salt making industry, and the founding of Vanceburg on the lands of Alexander Keith Marshall.

EARLY MAPS SHOWING SALT LICK

One of the earliest maps showing what appears to be Salt Lick Creek is that of the Frenchman, Jacques Nicholas Bellin (1703-1772). This map, published in Paris, France, in 1744 is included in the Histoire et Description Generale de la Nouvelle France, written by Pierre Francois Xavier de Carlevoix. This map is printed in the French language, of course. The reasons for believing that Salt Lick Creek is the creek marked on this map are these: the village of Chaunoah (Shannoah) is marked beside a stream emptying from the North into l'Ovo on la Belle Riviere (The Beautiful River Ohio); shortly below this is a small stream emptying into the Ohio River from the south. It is unlikely that the stream would be Kinniconick or Cabin Creek, the only other significant streams near Shannoah, for they are not marked on any maps until a much later date. The presence of salt would be ample reason for marking a stream. Therefore, it seems justifiable to assume that Salt Lick Creek is marked on Bellin's map in 1774.

In 1775, Lewis Evans published a map of the British possessions and the Ohio River Valley. Just below what is marked "Low. Shawnee T."(1) and a great distance above the "G. Salt-Lick R."(2) is a tiny stream emptying into the Ohio River from the South marked with a tiny "X" and the word "salt" beside it. This is, presumably Salt Lick Creek since its position on the map places it just a few miles below Shannoah and a considerable distance from the Licking River; and the salt lick on Salt Lick Creek is the only lick known along the river at the distance marked between Shannoah and the Licking River.

Salt Lick Creek is not marked on Mitchell's Map of the British and French Dominions, in 1755, nor is it marked on Guy Johnson's Map of the Ohio Country, in 1763.

However, in 1766, Lewis Evans again published a map of the Middle British Colonies and on this map, just below the stream "Siora R." (Scioto River) and "L. Shawnee T." (Lower Shawnee Town), is a stream emptying into the Ohio from the south and has the word "salt" written beside it.

Captain Harry Gordon, whose visit to the licks will be mentioned in this paper later, camped near the Salt Lick in

(Please turn to page 5)

1 (Lower Shawnee Town. This Shawnee Indian Village was on the Kentucky shore opposite the mouth of the Scioto River and was distinguished from the village on the Ohio shore by the term, "lower.")

2 (The Licking River, so called for the salt licks at the Upper and Lower Blue Licks in Fleming and Nicholas counties.)

The Jr. O.V.A.M. parade on July 4, 1903, taken in front of the Presbyterian (now Baptist) Church and the present Vanceburg Supply Co., on Market Street. The horsemen were Jim Carroll on left, Will C. Cox on the right. (W. C. Dugan Collection.)

This building on Main St. now occupied by Baker's Dept. Store. John L. Clark was the proprietor of the drug store until his death on June 30, 1902, is in the center. On his right is his wife Clara (Kitten) Carter Clark. Seated is Wm. Barley, then operator of the old mill. Photo taken about 1897. As a boy, Geo. A. Rice was employed in this store by Mr. Clark. (W. C. Dugan collection.)

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SINCE 1895

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LOCAL ASSOCIATES

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The Old Carter House - 1891

The famous "old Carter House" on Front Street, destroyed by fire in 1891. On the balcony are Byrd Carter, Jane Gardner, Oleria Carter Pugh, Bertha Carter. On the extreme right are Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Carter, Ann Carter Rowley, seated Judge Wm. C. Halbert holding his oldest son, Carter, on his lap, his wife Fanny Bate Halbert standing at his side. On the extreme right can be seen S. H. Voiers dwelling, and just beyond the Rufus Jones dwelling, the upstairs porch being the southern terminus of the famous bridge across Front St. which ended at the old Beverly House (burned in 1867) where the concrete wall now stands at the top of the ferry grade. Bartender in white apron was Roy Carter. (W. C. Dugan collection.)

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Early Vanceburg

1766. On this map of 1776, the Scioto River is marked. The next stream west of the Scioto is a stream emptying in from the south and is marked "creek 10 yds."[3] and shortly after this is a stream marked "Buffalo Lick." This can only be Salt Lick Creek for it is marked as being just east of the Three Islands, and Salt Lick Creek is the only stream of any size that empties in near that location above the Three Islands. Also, Captain Gordon mentions the fact that he and his company killed buffaloes at the salt lick about 20 miles below the mouth of the Scioto. We can assume that he would mark on his map such a place.

In 1776, Thomas Pownall published a map of the Middle British Colonies, and he stated that it was "a map of the British colonies as first published by Mr. Lewis Evans, of Philadelphia, in 1755." This map shows a creek emptying into the Ohio River from the south with the word 'salt" beside it. This stream is just west of the Scioto River. It cannot be confused with the Licking River, for farther on down the Ohio River is a stream marked the "G. Salt-Lick R.", the name by which Licking was originally designated.

In John Filson's Kentucke, published in 1784, Salt Lick Creek is called Big-Buffalo Creek. Its position on the map is between the "Sciotha River" (Scioto River) and a large island, which is the island just east of Concord, in Lewis County. Filson marks Kinniconick Creek as the "12 mile creek."[4]

Gilbert Imlay's map of 1793 marks Salt Lick Creek and the notation "salt lick" beside it.

These are the earliest markings of salt Lick Creek on French and English maps of the Ohio River. We may conclude, then, that the French were familiar with Salt Lick Creek as early as 1744, and, perhaps, many years before that date.

A much later map, but an interesting one, is that of the Frenchman, General Victor Collot, in 1826. The map is in a book of maps, published in Paris, and titled Voyage dans L'Amerique Septentrionale. Even though the words on the map are translated into English, they still retain much of the French accent. Salt Lick Creek and Vanceburg is Vunce's Burgh.

EARLY VISITORS TO THE LICKS

Before the white man came to the Ohio valley, the abundant game region came to the lick on Salt Lick Creek near Vanceburg to lick salt. The Indians came there to kill the game as they licked the salt. Some evidences of the Indians remain to this day.[5] On two high points of the William C. Dugan farm, overlooking the salt licks, are some Indian graves walled with stone. Just below the mouth of Salt Lick Creek, on the Dugan farm, many Indian relics have been found year after year during the plowing season.

Perhaps the first white men to view the licks were the French in their explorations of LaBelle Riviere, as they called the Ohio River. Many of the French lived with the Shawnees in their vullage at the mouth of the Scioto, prior to the French and Indian War, and it seems logical to assume that the Indians would inform them of the salt lick approximately twenty miles down river.

Pierre Joseph Celoron De Blainville and his chaplain Joseph Pierre de Bonnecamps, in 1749, stayed several days with the Shawnees when they were on their journey from Montreal and on through the Ohio Valley. Although they sailed past Salt Lick Creek, they make no mention of stopping. Neither does Christopher Gist, in 1750-51, mention about Salt Lick Creek as he moved westward following his stay at Shannoah with the Shawnees.

Captain Harry Gordon, as mentioned earlier, camped at the lick on Tuesday, July 8, 1766. After he left the mouth of the Scioto, he gave a very careful account of his journey and from this we can ascertain his arrival at the mouth of Salt Lick Creek. Here is his account:

Water 1 Fathom, narrow bottom on Lt. and wide on Rt. at Eight Min. Encamped on the Lt. at a pretty Cove at the end of

(Continued from page 3)

a Stony Shore. here the River 300 yds. but at the Cove it is 30 yds. wider, near a Mile from where we encamped is a Buffaloes Lick at which our Indians Kill'd us 15 or 16 Buffaloes. Wednesday the 89th July embarked Twelve Min. after 6 o'clock and continued Six minutes further on last course at 3 min. Run on Lt. which takes its rise in the lick above mentioned.

Collins mentions Captain Gordon's visit, but gives the date as July 16, 1766 and gives this account:

. . . encamps opposite to the Great Lick (in Lewis County, Ky.); it is five miles distant south of the river. The extent of the muddy part of the lick is three-fourths of an acre.

This account is somewhat different from that recorded in Gordon's journal, as published by Thomas Hutchins.

In the early 1770's, Simon Kenton, John Strader, and George Yeager, according to Collins

. . . descended the Ohio River to near mouth of the Kentucky; on their return they examined Licking River, Locust, Bracken, Salt Lick, and Kinnikinnick creeks, and Tygart and Sandy Rivers, for cane, but found none.

Simon Kenton was familiar with Cabin Creek and the North Fork of the Licking, in Lewis County, as well as Salt Lick Creek.

Cotterill states that the Thompson Expedition in 1773 made a number of surveys on the North Fork of Licking, and one group of the men made surveys on Salt Lick Creek. This Expedition, sponsored by Pennsylvania Militia Officers to locate bounty lands for military service in the French and Indian War, was led by William Thompson. Those persons making surveys on Salt Lick in the Thompson Expedition of 1773 were: William McClary (3000 acres), Captain Thompson, Captain Thomas Tout, Lochery (Loughry), Captain Plunkett, Captain Hunter, Captain Shelby, John Prentice (3000 acres), Captain Richard Walker, Captain Holmes, Dr. McClan, Lieutenant William Works, Captain Robert Callendar (300 acres), Captain McPerson, Captain McClung, and Gunning Bedford. These men evidently disposed of this land to other persons for they do not appear in the early records of Lewis County.

In October 1775, Colonel Robert Patterson and six other young men, with John McClellan and family, left Pennsylvania for Kentucky in canoes. At Salt Lick Creek, Patterson and three of the men, went into the interior, "going up this creek to its head, crossing Cabin Creek and Stone Lick."

Collins states that the first horses and cattle introduced into the state permanently entered by way fo Salt Lick Creek:

The first horse and cattle introduced permanently into northern Kentucky were (9 of the former and 14 of the latter) brought down the Ohio River in boats from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) in Nov. 1775; taken ashore at the mouth of Salt Lick Creek in Lewis County, by Col. Robert Patterson, Wm McConnell, David Perry, and Stephen Lowry; thence piloted by Perry (who had been in Ky. in Feb. 1775, and probably also in 1773), driven up Salt Lick westwardly, across Cabin Creek, past Mayslick, to the Middle Trace, which was followed to the Lower Blue Licks, and thence on to Hinkston and Leestown.

Daniel Boone stated in a deposition that:

In the year 1775, Col. Thomas Slaughter and Valentine Harman of North Carolina was on their way from Fort Pitt by Water -- their object was Harrod's town and when they came to the mouth of Big Sandy they left the boat and took it on horseback -- Harman being a woodsman. They struck the Kentucky River about one mile above Boonsboro and came

(Continued on page 7)

3 (Kinniconick Creek, probably, since it is a creek of that width.)

4 (Filson probably meant that the creek was 12 miles below the mouth of Scioto, although that is only the approximate distance.)

5 (Constantine Rafinesque mentions an Indian mound in this general vicinity, but this is likely near the mouth of Quick's Run, about 5 miles below the mouth of Salt Lick Creek.)

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VANCEBURG VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT ABOUT 1928

Front Row -- Left to Right -- Harry Edwards, Maurice Burriss, Orville Setters, Chester (Bear) Boyd, Bill Brown, Chief Albert Edwards, Mayor John Mann and Bill Cox on Engine -- Left to Right - Johnny Hasler, Harry Shephard, Engineer Herb Hickle seated with Bud Kennard and Bud's dog, Sam Ruark and Hal Copens. (Photo from Mrs. Beulah Alexander and Walter J. Boyd.)

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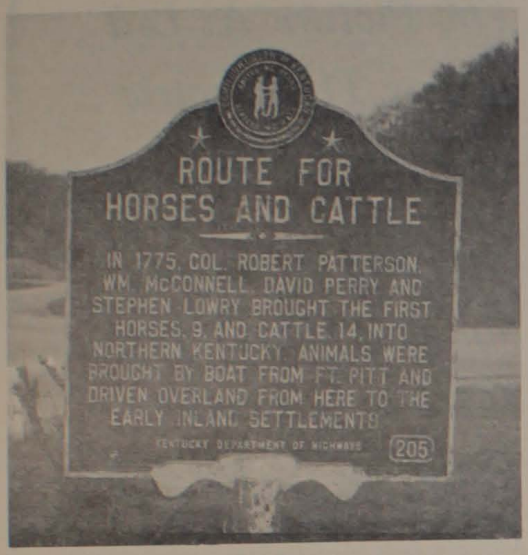
Early Vanceburg (Continued from page 5)



This marker has been erected at the intersection of Routes 8 and 10 within the city limits of Vanceburg by the Kentucky Department of Highways. Dr. Talley relates how these horses and cattle were driven up Salt Lick and westwardly across Cabin Creek, past Mayslick, to the Middle Trace and on to Hinkston and Leestown.

down to where we was at work building a fort about the 20th fo April and they stayed with us 2 or three weeks, in which time they informed me of a Salt Spring they had found which proved to be on Salt Lick Creek; and in order to enable me to find that Salt Spring, they gave me particular direction in writing, as follows: Started from the mouth of Big Sandy and kept down the Ohio about 12 or 14 miles, crossed some small creeks until we came to the mouth of a creek which we could not cross at the mouth with our horses. We turned up the same about one or two miles as we thought, when we came to the large falls which we crossed with ease and then proceeded on down the Ohio to Salt Lick or what is now called the Ohio Salt Lick, thence along the Buffalo paths to the Blue Licks.

In a deposition, dated April 15, 1818, Samuel Strode states that he, George Stockton, William McClary, and John Fleming, in April, 1776

. . . landed at the mouth of Salt Lick Creek and deposited our baggage in a pen that was built near the mouth of said creek, of which we were informed of the pens by Ebenezer Corn and another man, who we met at the mouth of Salt Lick; we then proceeded up the said creek past the lick to the head of the creek and came to the North Fork and encamped for sometime when myself and Stockton returned to the mouth of Salt Lick for our provisions that we left there in the pen spoken of before, and that Capt. Kenneday at Fort Pitt gave us written instructions at what part of Kentucky to land and which way to proceed to find good land, but whether Kenneday or Corn informed us of the name of the creek I do not recollect, but one of them, Corn, I believe, informed us that the creek we landed at was called Salt Lick at that time and I have been well acquainted in that part of the country ever since . .

Again, in October 1818, Samuel Strode stated that in 1776 he was in company with sundry other persons coming down the Ohio River and

. . . we came to a river which was called and known by our company the mouth of Scioto which emptied into the Ohio about 18 or 19 miles from Scioto on the South side of the Ohio which was also known by our company as the mouth of Salt Lick Creek.

Question: Did you ever hear the creek now called Salt Lick Creek called Salt Spring Creek? Answer: I do not remember I ever did until yesterday or today, but I won't be positive anyway.

Question: Have you not heard Salt Lick Creek called Buffaloe Creek? Answer: Never.

Question: Was you not at Salt Lick Creek subsequent to the year 1776 and in what year? Answer: I think I was on Salt Lick Creek in 1784 and it was then called and known by the name of Salt Lick Creek.

Major George Stockton, in January, 1815, stated that in April 1776, he, in Company with John Fleming, Samuel Strode, and William McClary descended the Ohio River and landed at the mouth of the Salt Lick Creek and fell upon a large buffalo road which led down Fleming Creek, and which they pursued until they reached a spring on the said creek. Stockton proceeds to tell the location of the surveys made. Stockton and McClary were making improvements

(Continued on page 9)

A Date In History

Vanceburg Sun, March 9, 1916 – The Button Factory just above State in the east end was sold, and removed to Waltham, Mass. It was going fine and everyone happy until one or two local 'agitators' started union talk, and that did it. Local business men who had subscribed moeny to get the plant here, were true to form, left holding the bag.

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and
Jack Sapp
representing
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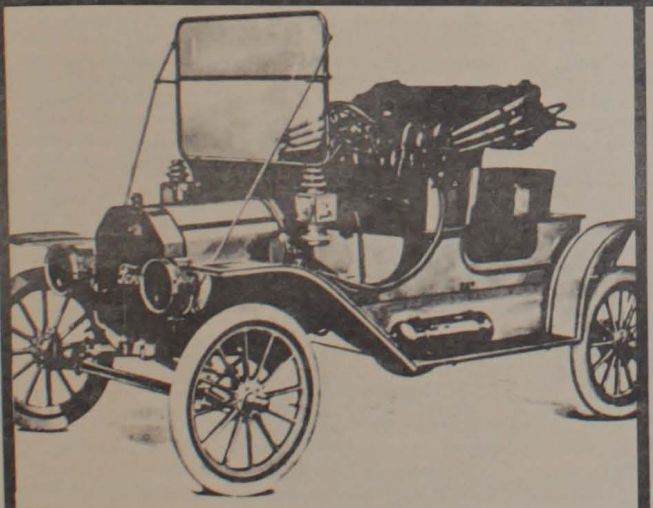
COMPANY
Maysville, Ky.



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On It's

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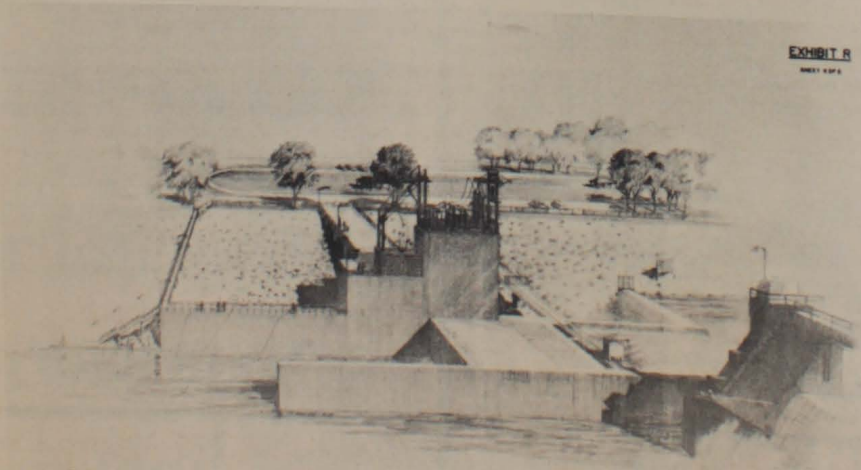
The building herewith shown contains a full equipment of the most modern machinery and the service is excellent. The proprietor, Mr. L. C. Byrne, has spared no expense in making this plant one of the best in the country. It is in charge of expert electrician's who are painstaking as to giving the best of service. John Caseman looks after the plant as the day man and the night shift man is Overton Newman. The 24-hour service gives splendid satisfaction.

The Picture At Left Shows The Electric Plant In 1924.

Below Is A Sketch Showing The Hydro-Electric Generation Plant To Be Built At Greenup Dam.

The Contrast Represents The City's Progress For Better Electric Facilities.



PROPOSED FACILITIES FOR FISHING AND OBSERVATION
AT HYDROELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES AT GREENUP DAM

Vanceburg Electric, Light, Heat And Power System

Municipally Owned

Early Vanceburg

Continued from page 7)

(evidently on Fleming Creek) and the weather was very wet, so they lodged in a very large sycamore tree. The aforementioned buffalo road was very much used for Stockton states that:

. . . a man named Stoner passed with 2 kegs of whiskey on his way to Martin's and Riddles' Stations on Hinkston . . . (The Buffalo road) was much traveled by those who went to Little Martin's and Riddles' Stations and very much by buffalo.

Perhaps, this has digressed somewhat from the original topic of this article, but is included to impress the fact that Salt Lick Creek, the buffalo road, and Fleming Creek were all well known at an early date and the route through which many pioneers entered Kentucky.

In 1776, Daniel Boone camped on the headwaters of Salt Lick Creek. The exact location of his emcampment is unknown; however, the headwaters of Salt Lick Creek are near Esculapia Mountain (which was originally called Gunpowder Gap). In a lawsuit of the Lewis County Court, dated June 1836, between the heirs of Achilles Sneed and Joseph Spence et al., a land grant from Beverly Randolph, Governor of Virginia, to John O'Daniel, for 2,701 acres, is included in the suit. The grant, dated May 19, 1787, states that the land was located 4 or 5 miles from the head of Salt Lick Creek and the boundary began "where Daniel Boone camped in 1776, at two white oaks . . ." Unfortunately, this land grant gives very llittle information as to the exact spot where Boone camped. As mentioned previously, Boone had been told about the Salt Lick Creek area by Colonel Thomas Slaughter and Valentine Harman.

John Dyal (Doyal), pioneer Indian fighter and early settler in Lewis County, states that in 1781, he came down the Ohio River and after leaving the mouth of the Scioto River

. . . we being scarce of provisions, they said that there was a large buffalo lick about 20 miles below, where they would stop and kill some provisions, which we came down, and landed a small distance above the mouth of the creek, which they called Salt Lick Creek.

Question: How long was it after the year 1781 before you returned to Salt Lick Creek again? Answer: I think it was 6 or 7 years.

Question: When you returned to Salt Lick Creek were you at the Salt Spring on said creek? Answer: I was at the lick and there appeared water to bail out of the lick which run out at times and in a dry time it did not.

In a deposition dated April, 1818, Notley Duvall states that on August 1, 1784, he George Stockton, Samuel Strode, and others

. . . started from Strode's Station and passed the Lower Blue Licks and encamped on the North Fork, we then passed on and crossed a branch of Cabin Creek and crossed the mountain and encamped on the waters of a creek which the company informed me was called Salt Lick Creek; we then proceeded down the creek past the lick and went through the bottom where Vanceburg now stands and proceeded on up the Ohio and continued our route to Virginia and some years after I removed my family and landed at the mouth of Salt Lick Creek and have known it by the name of Salt Lick ever since.

Richard Fox, a deputy surveyor of Fayette County, was in the Salt Lick Creek area surveying during the month of December 1785. He said in a deposition on October 8, 1818, that Capt. John Craig came to him in December, 1785, and asked him to make surveys at Washington (Mason County) and in Kennedy's Bottom and below Sycamore Creek (Lewis County). One survey made by Fox was at the upper end of the first bottom below Salt Lick Creek, which would be now (1965) the bottom land owned by William C. Dugan. Abraham Dale enlightens as to the other persons in the surveying expedition. He testified on June 21, 1819, that he, Joseph Stucker, Thomas Bell, and John Johnston were with Richard Fox and

. . . went up the Ohio from or near the lower end of Kennedy's Bottom to . . about one mile below the mouth of Salt Lick Creek, our object in going up the Ohio River through Kennedy's Bottom was to survey the 800 survey of Elijah Craig and John Craig . .

Alexander Keith Marshall, who owned land where Vanceburg now stands, stated on September 18, 1819, that the mouth of Salt Lick Creek was a very well known place by 1785.

John G. McDowell, a very early settler near the salt works, acknowledged in a deposition given October 11, 1819, that he had seen the Lick as early as 1791, and became well acquainted with it in 1793. He maintained that "it was then called by some Salt Lick, and by others Buffalo Lick."

Samuel Strode had said earlier that he had never heard the creek called Buffalo Creek. (McDowell first lived in Vanceburg, but later in life moved up the river somewhere near the mouth of Kinniconick.)

Samuel (?) McDowell, in his interview with Dr. Shane, tells of Major Walker watching a lick on the North Fork of Licking. The Indians came up behind him, tied his arms behind him, and rushed him across the hills to Kinniconick Creek, which they followed until they came to the Ohio River. McDowell, who was one of the spies appointed to check along the river to the mouth of Big Sandy for Indian signs, stated that he saw fresh Indian signs along the river as he went up the Ohio River checking the area. Three days later, as he descended the river toward Vanceburg, he states that

. . . we came by and a man hailed us and begged us for to take him in; he was a prisoner and had just made his escape. We didn't like his proposition and told him to keep on lower down; we come to below. He ran on down and we continued until it was so dark we could just see his form. We then concluded we would go on to the Ohio Salt Works, which had just been opened that year. Next morning we returned from there with 8 men. Thought we would see; if it was an Indian we had made a lucky escape. We went on up and found him. He had seen as we passed up. They had just gotten to the other side. He had been left, over there, while they went out to hunt, and made his escape; exchanging his new rifle for an old one.

This rescue near Salt Lick Creek took place sometime in 1794, as that is the date the salt works began operating on Salt Lick Creek. McDowell does not make it plain who was rescued. It may have been Major Walker, the man mentioned as having been captured by the Indians.

LATER VISITORS

After Kentucky became a state in 1792 and the dangers from Indians lessened, other persons came to the region of Salt Lick Creek, not as explorers, but as visitors or sightseers.

One person was not particularly impressed with the new country of Eastern Kentucky, had this to say in 1793:

There is likewise some of the poorest land upon the face of the earth in this country, particularly on Sandy River, Tigants (Tygarts Creek, Killecrankie (Kinniconick) Creek (the Indian name for suman), the head of Licking and in general on the meanbranch of Licking and on part of Salt Lick Creek, none of which are worth a pinch of snuff . .

Reverend James Smith, on his second trip to Kentucky, in 1795, stated that after leaving Gallipolis, Ohio, the next place he stopped was at Kennedy's Bottom, just west of the mouth of Salt Lick Creek.

Thursday, 22 (October 22, 1795), About 2 o'clock in the afternoon we reached the settlement in Kennedy's Bottom, and being tired of our situation, determined here to land. We disembarked and pursued our journey down the Ohio by land, abotu 7 miles, and took up at a Mr. Samson's . .

In 1806, Thomas Ashe, an Englishman came down the Ohio River to see the west. His impression was:

I left the Scioto with very little regret . . .and pursue my way to the town (Maysville), at which I arrived in two easy day's

(Continued on page 11)

Miss Nellie Donehoo, about 1903, before her marriage to Clay C. Ruark.

A Date In History

Nov. 2, 1911

The Missel Shell business was booming. All up and down the river were camps where mussel fisheries boiled out the mussels, loaded the shells in barges. There was a button factory opeating just east of Vanceburg, with George Anthony in charge, and another at Manchester.

Sept. 11, 1902

The City Court had a rock pile in the alley above the graded school where fines were worked out, a ball and chain being attached to the culprit if he showed propensity to flee as a shadow and continue not (at work). One day a solitary prisoner thus confined, the Marshall going up town a few moments, lifted the huge iron ball into a wheelbarrow and fled the scene of his durance vile, only to be run down by the great white ambassador of the law and returned to his toil. (L. C. Herald, July 3, 1947)

Do You remember when it took twelve hours to haul a wagon load of tobacco from Black Oak to Vanceburg, the mud being at times axel deep?

Mr. Friendly Says "To Preserve Your Home For 175 Years, Use The Paint That Preserves, & Beautifies Old Shakertown, Gray Seal Paints. Happy 175th Birthday."

Lewis Co.'s Oldest Hardware

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A public service message of your

KENTUCKY FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

VANCEBURG, KY.

Early Vanceburg

run from the Scioto, a distance of sixty two miles, in which I passed three islands and several creeks of no account, except Salt Lick Creek, just above the mouth of which is a town called Vance Ville, where considerable salt works are carried on, and salt made of a good quality. This creek is on the Kentucky shore . . .

One of the best descriptions of the salt wells and salt works at Vanceburg was given by Fortescue Cuming, in his Tour to the Western Country 1807 - 1809. Cumins speaks of passing Turkey Creek on the right and Conoconecq (Kinniconick) on the left, and

. . . seven miles more brought us opposite to a very handsome insulated mountain, five hundred feet high, on the right, and passing Willow (small) island and a bar on the same hand, we landed nearly opposite to buy milk at a decent looking cabin and small farm. It was owned by one Colgin, an Irishman, who has been several years in Kentucky, but only two years in his present residence. He has only eight acres cleared, on which he maintains himself, his wife, and seven children, who are all comfortably and even becomingly drest. There was an air of natural civility, and even kindness in the manner of his family, which I had not observed before on the banks of the Ohio. The childrdren, who were all born in Kentucky, were uncommonly handsome.

Three miles further we passed on the right, Twin creeks . . .

On the clear, cold morning of the twenty-ninth of July (1807), we hauled up our anchor, and dropping down the current three miles, we landed at Salt Lick Landing, at six o'clock.

We walked about a mile to the salt springs. The old, original one, formerly used by the Indians, and another lately opened, are on the west side of Salt Lick creek and are owned by a family of the name of Beal. Three others o the east side of the creek, opened within three years, belong to a Mr. Greenup. The salt is made in three furnaces at Beal's Springs, and in four at Greenup's. Each furnace contains 50 cast iron pans, of about 20 gallons each, and makes, on Greenup's side, one hundred bushels of salt per week, while on Beals side they make only sixty bushels per week, in each furnace. The price of salt at the works is two dollars per bushel. A furnace requires eight men to do its work whose wages are from 20 to 25 dollars each month. The water in the old spring is near the surface, but the new wells are sunk to the depth of 55 feet. The water is wound up by hand by a winlass, in buckets and emptied into wooden troughs, which lead to the furnaces. The old spring has two pumps in it. Much labour might be saved by machinery wrought either by horses, or by the water of the neighboring creek; but it is so new a country one must not expect to find the arts in perfection.

The proprietors of each furnace pay a yearly rent of from three to five bushels of salt to the proprietors of the soil.

The valley in which the springs are is small, and surrounded by broken land and barren hills, but producing wood enough to supply the furnaces with fuel constantly, if properly managed.

There is a wagon road of 70 miles from hence to Lexington, through a country settled the whole way. The road passes the Upper Blue Licks, where are also salt springs and furnaces, not nearly, however, so productive as these. The Salt Lick Springs, which are the strongest in this western country, are not half so strongly impregnated with salt as the water of the ocean, yielding only one pound of salt from 60 pounds of water . .

There are three or four houses at the landing, which was intended as the site of the county town, but the seat of the county has been established four miles lower down the Ohio.

We breakfasted on good coffee, biscuit, meat and cheese at the house of one M'Bride, an Irishman, who has a family of ten children living. (6)

(Continued from page 9)

In the same year, another visitor to the West stopped off at Vanceburg and the salt works. Christian Schultz writes that, after leaving the Scioto River on October 6, 1807, he came to Vanceburg:

Vangeville (Vanceburg) is another small town, of half a dozen houses, situated on the Ohio and Salt Creek, in the state of Kentucky, about twenty-one miles below the Great Sciota. Two or three miles up this creek are found some very good salt springs, where some considerable quantities of salt are made. The price at the works is two dollars a bushel of fifty pounds. This creek was perfectly dry at the time of my arrival, now is it navigable at any time.

The salt springs of Vangeville bear no kind of comparison with those Onondago, either in strength or quality, requiring three hundred gallons of water to make one bushel of inferior salt. They have about two hundred kettles of twenty-one gallons each, in constant operation, and when the brime is strongest, will make about 40 bushels in twenty-four hours; but as the springs are subject to be inundated with every rise of the river the works are frequently stopped altogether. (7)

A much later visitor to the West, William Newton Mercer, relates in his diary the details of a journey from Baltimore to Louisville. He left Portsmouth on Sunday, August 26, 1816 and:

We came today thirty miles, and stopped for the night at a house of private entertainment, kept by Wm. Blass; about ¼ of a mile above Vanceville, which is an inconsiderable saline village on the Virginia shore. Blass still retains the old fashioned warmth and hospitality of Virginia, of which he is a native. The night was intensely warm and almost suffocating; but we had no cause to complain to our host, who gave us the best he had, which was far from being bad. (8)

Zadock Cramer published one of the earliest guides for navigating the Ohio River. His tenth edition came out in 1818 and gives this description of Salt Lick Creek:

Salt Creek, left side, just below Twin Creeks:

This creek empties in just below a short turn of the Ohio to the right; and near its mouth are some salt furnaces in a little town called Vanceville, at which are made large quantities of salt. From theese salt works to Lexington it is 70 miles.

The best water here is in the middle of the river, both beaches being very rocky, but there is a good landing place in an eddy 400 yds. above the creek, and also at the south of the creek.

In high water, the rocks and eddy form a whirlpool. (9)

These, then, are the impressions of the early travelers from the East, who came to see what the West was like.

SALT WORKS BEGAN IN 1794

The salt works near Vanceburg began their operations in 1794. After these wells were opened, other persons dug wells to obtain salt water.

Samuel Boyd, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Cabin Creek Area off Lewis County with his father, May 6, 1794. Boyd says the winter following this, was at the Ohio Salt Works:

(Continued on page 13)

6) It seems that Cuming stopped about 3 miles above what is now the town of Buena Vista, Ohio, where he visited Mr. Colgin. The Salt Lick Landing was perhaps the landing at what is now the foot of Main Street in Vanceburg. The wells he visited were somewhere between the present concrete bridge over Salt Lick Creek on Ky. 10 and the mouth of Dry Run. There were many wells drilled in that area and it is impossible to pinpoint the exact point of Cuming's visit. The Mr. McBride mentioned was John McBride. He owned lots 3 and 32 in Vanceburg, which he purchased of Moses Baird. In 1808, McBride and John G. McDowell had a disagreement over a horse getting into McBride's cornfield. Although the suit had a humorous vein, it was of a serious nature to the litigants.)

7) Note that Schultz calls the town Vangeville instead of Vanceburg. He states that the wells were 2 or 3 miles up the creek, instead of one mile as Cuming said.)

8) There are a few errors in this quote. The distance from Portsmouth is 21 miles instead of 30 and Mercer overlooks the fact that Kentucky in 1816 was no longer a part of the state of Virginia. The Mr. Blass mentioned here is most likely meant for Bliss, an early family of Vanceburg.)

9) The eddy and whirlpool mentioned is at the foot of Main Street in Vanceburg.)

Above is a picture of the official coin minted for the Vanceburg 175th Birthday in both antique bronze and sterling silver. The bronze sells for $2.50 each ($3.50 by insured mail) and the sterling silver sells for $10.00 each ($11.00 by insured mail) and can be ordered from the Vanceburg 175th Birthday, Inc., 405 Railroad Street, Vanceburg, Kentucky. 41179. Please send remittance with order.

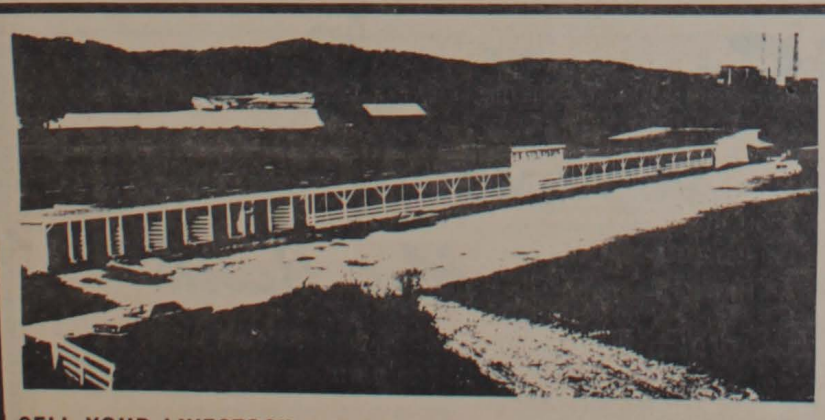
A Date In History

June 2, 1888

A group of young folks had a ride on a hand car, when it jumped the track, throwing Misses Maggie Sparks and Blanch Cottingham off the car, which passed over them, tho neither of them suffered very severe injuries other than a bad scare. (Lewis Co. Herald, Sept. 2, 1948)

June 2, 1888

George Manchester was directing the Christian Church choir and his tales as narrated in this issue beats anything the Marx Bros. ever did on the screen. One order was that "there will be no tobacco chewing and peanut eating tonight, and no going to sleep." "I wasn't asleep," one member retorted. "Well, what was the matter with you?", Tom Bullock says I was drunk." And so on. A reference is made also to Tom Fitch's split second stop watch. The editor, John S. Mavity, seems to have been in the choir but finally decided that they would never learn to sing and quit. (Lewis Co. Herald, Sept. 2, 1948)



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Early Vanceburg

I was at the Ohio Salt Works that winter. They were opened in the fall. There were first 3 or 4 wells dug, all in a few rods of each other. Mose Baird, Joseph Vance, and John Heath opened the first wells that were dug there, somewhere between 10 and 15 feet. The water not proving so good as they expected, they all joined together and dug a big well about the center of the Lick, 10 feet square, and when they had gotten about 10 feet, they found a black walnut log, laying right across, which they never cut out, but dug a little lower, and found good water. This was worked a good while; till the wood became scarce. They then built a furnace on the river, aand carried the water in pipes, and got wood by way of the river.

In digging the pits for the furnaces a great quantity of corn cobs were found buried in the earth, imbedded by the drift and rains probably. They were, old, not perfect, but had the remains still, and earthenware like our common pottery ware. Several buffaloes came into the lick after the works were begun.

All remains of the old salt works are now gone. Suppose they were removed. I was there in the winter of 1794, when the works were first commenced.

Boyd mentions that John Heath was one of the men who first worked at the salt wells. John Heath was not a permanent resident of Lewis County. He died in Mason County in the summer of 1813 and much of the estate was in Lewis County. His land was on Salt Lick and Kinniconick Creeks. Israel Thomas stated that he bought part of Heath's land from the heirs and gave consent for William Heath and Isaac Halbert to make salt there. Since Heath's land was originally a part of Orr and Fowler's survey, it must have been very close to some of the earliest salt wells.

VANCEBURG IS LAID OUT

With all the activity around the salt wells on Salt Lick Creek, it is not unusual a town would soon be established. Alexander Keith Marshall, son of Colonel Thomas Marshall of Washington, Ky., had applied for a patent for the land on both sides of Salt Lick Creek and fronting on the Onio River. His patent was to extend back to the hills.

Marshall thought he had a clear title to his 200-acre survey, so, on June 30, 1797, he sold to Mose Baird and Joseph C. Vance a tract of 55 acres on the east bank of Salt Lick Creek. Baird and Vance soon afterwards laid out a town, which they called Vanceburg and began selling lots to interested persons. A few years later, however, Marshall learned that a dreadful error had been made. He did not have a clear title to the land after all. When he received a clear title, he, then, had to make a settlement with Baird and Vance, and they, in turn, had to make valid deeds to the persons who had bought the lots.

Vanceburg got off to a bad start. For many, many years the owners of the lots in Vanceburg were in litigation to decide who really owned them. Joseph C. Vance died in the meantime and Mose Baird moved to Adams County, Ohio, making it very difficult to obtain testimony as to whom they had sold lots.

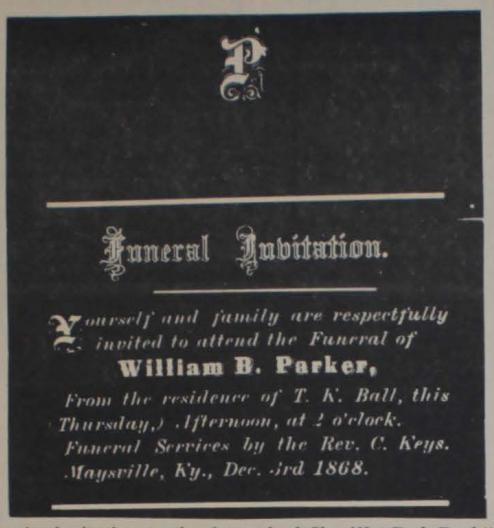
This may have been one of the reasons that Vanceburg was not chosen as the county seat until 1863. Clarksburg about four miles south on Salt Lick Creek, was the county seat until it was moved to Vanceburg.

The town grew very slowly. Many of the persons who bought lots simply farmed them, and the town mainly served as a landing place for persons coming to the Salt Works or going to Clarksburg. Some of the old lawsuits tell of persons raising crops of corn, oats, flax, and potatoes on the town lots twenty years after the town was laid out. Another suit reveals the slow growth of the town, when some individuals who were living in town complained of others slaughtering their hogs there. Most likely the reason for the towns slow growth was the fact that there had been so much question over the ownership of the land that most people were afraid to invest much money in buildings until the question was settled.

In the 1849's, Vanceburg began to take on the appearance of a town. Sometime near this date, James Carr built his tavern fronting on the river on lot 12 (which is now at the corner of Main and Front Streets where the "Old Mill" stands.) There are two things left as remnants of this memorable tavern and the "landing at the foot fo Main Street": the old well that was in the back yard of the tavern and the old locust trees, which James Carr set out in 1842, have many "descendants" on this lot.[10]

James Carr's tavern was, perhaps, the best known spot in Vanceburg for many years. It was at this place that Larkin Liles, a remarkable backwoodsman, committed "mayhem" with a certain Mr. Campbell in the 1830's. Since Liles bit off Campbell's lip, he was tried before the Lewis County court and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. William Beverly Parker (called "Red Buck" Parker), the sheriff of Lewis County, gave Liles permission to walk overland to Frankfort, while he took a boat to Maysville and a coach to Lexington and Frankfort. When Parker arrived in Frankfort, Liles was waiting with Governor Clark. The governor was so impressed with Liles' integrity that he pardoned him and sent him back home.[11]

(Continued from page 11)



An invitation to the funeral of Sheriff "Red Buck" Parker. It was Sheriff Parker who gave permission for Larkin Liles to walk overland to Frankfort to serve his sentence in the penitentiary.

In relating these incidents, we have departed somewhat from the founding of Vanceburg. It is fitting that we identify the two persons who laid out the town.

Mose Baird, who helped lay out the town, did not settle in Lewis County permanently, but moved across the river to Adams County, Ohio. Baird was born near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1762. His father, James Baird, came from Londonderry, Ireland, and his mother, a Miss Brown, came from Ireland too.

Mose Baird married Mary Adams, July 5, 1787, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and they had the following children: Robert, Margaret, Alexander, Elizabeth, Polly, Newton, James A., John A., Joseph C. V., Harvey, Harriett A., Chamber, and Susan A. Moses Baird died November 1, 1841 and his wife died April 13, 1835. They are buried in the churchyard of the Sandy Springs, Ohio, Presbyterian Church, just across the Ohio River from Vanceburg.[12]

Joseph C. Vance, for whom the town was named, was the father of Governor Joseph Vance, of Ohio. Vance was a member of Colonel Morgan's rifle regiment in Virginia and served throughout the Revolutionary War. After peace was restored he moved to Western Pennsylvania where Joseph Vance was born March 21, 1786. The place of his birth was Catfish now Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

In 1788, Joseph C. Vance brought his family and property down the Ohio River on a flat boat. He located for awhile at May's Lick, Mason County. During the 1790's he lived near the salt works at the town which was later named for him. In 1801, he moved near Clifton, Ohio, and four years later moved to Urbana. His son, Joseph Vance, as a child was employed in cutting wood for use in the salt making on Salt Lick Creek. He became governor of Ohio in 1837.

About 1814, Joseph Calvin Vance, died near Urbana, Ohio, leaving the following heirs: John, David, Joseph, Jane (Taylor), Samuel, William Moses B., and Bridget.[13]

Baird and Vance selected a picturesque site for a town - a place which Captain Harry Gordon in 1766 had described as "a pretty cove." These two men probably never dreamed of all the problems that would arise over the lots sold there, though. Then, too, the street which they laid out so carefully to parallel the river slid out into the Ohio River in 1862, taking with it most of the buildings and the street from Main Street to Salt Lick Creek.

(We wish to acknowledge at this time our indebtedness to William C. Dugan, of Vanceburg, with whom we collaborated in writing this article. Mr. Dugan, after the 1937 flood, took great time to preserve the old file boxes containing the lawsuits, which had been covered by water at that time. Had it not been for his efforts in preserving them, our loss would have been truly great.)

NOTE - The above part of Dr. Talley's article was reprinted from the April, 1966 issue of THE REGISTER, Volume 64, Number 2, as published by the Kentucky Historical Society.

10 (James Carr is the ancestor of William C. Dugan of Vanceburg.)

11 (A handsome monument and copper plaque were erected at Larkin Liles' burial site through the efforts of Amos Howard, William C. Dugan and William M. Talley in 1962. Liles is buried on the bank of Kinniconick Creek, near Camp Dix, Lewis County.)

12 (Some of Moses Baird's descendants, who felt their closeness to Lewis County, donated some of the windows in the Vanceburg Christian Church.)

13 (Lewis County Lawsuits, File 353, Joseph C. Vance's Heirs vs. John G. McDowell, Oct. 1814. The suit states that Alex. K. Marshall's 200 acre survey had as boundaries: John Marshall's survey of 40,000 acres, Charles Tyler's 25,000 acres, John Fowler and Alexander D. Orr's 735 acres, and John Marshall's 1800 acres. It is stated in the suit that John G. McDowell had possession of the plat of Vanceburg.)

Decendant Of City's Founder Visits Here

Mrs. Mary Baird Cunningham, Bluefield Hills, Michigan, and Mrs. Fielden H. Yost, Ann Arbor, Michigan, were guests last Thursday of Mr. George Barkley and daughter, in the county, and Friday called on Mrs. Emma Willim and Mrs. Doris Johnson. Mrs. Cunningham is the daughter of the late Charles Baird, and a great-great-granddaughter of Mose Maird, who with Joseph Vance, founded Vanceburg in 1797. They visited the farm of Mrs. Roe, west of town, once owned by her grandfather, the late L. B. Baird; also the Sandy Spring Cemetery where Mose Baird and others of the family are buried, and the local Christian Church, to which her father gave the beautiful stained glass windows in the Sunday School annex. (Lewis County Herald, May 18, 1950.)

A Date In History

April 7, 1888

Dr. Clark had installed a machine in his store to make some sort of new fangled drink called a "Milk Shake". A boy came in and asked if Doc could fix up a dose of castor oil in it so that it couldn't taste. Doc fixed up a drink which the boy downed with evident relish. After standing around some fifteen minutes the boy again asked about the castor oil. "Why, You drank it awhile ago," Doc said. "Good Lord, the boy yelled, "I wanted it for the baby." (Lewis Co. Herald, Aug. 26, 1948)

June 2, 1888

A correspondent complains that the people of Kinney Bottom can not get to Vanceburg over the roads, and asks what became of the turnpike that was supposed to be built. We heard related recently that a load of tobacco left Black Oak before daylight and did not get to Vanceburg until after dark. (Lewis Co. Herald, Sept. 2, 1948)

Jan. 22, 1948

After an uninterrupted operation in one family for one hundred and thirty-six years, the last unit of the Vanceburg Sandy Springs Ferry. The passenger carrier, gave up the ghost,, quit and called it a day, and the operator, Mr. Earl F. Kenyon has accepted a position in Block's Drug Store.

It will be remembered that the automobile flat was sold several weeks ago. We understand that the franchise is for sale, and trust that some way may be found to reume full service, which is sorely needed by residents of no little importance to Vanceburg business men.

May 16, 1877

The Steamer Poutomac blew out a cylinder head while landing here, and was landed finally by the Bonanza.

Old Mill Landmark For 101 Years

A truly historic spot in Vanceburg. It was built in 1865 by Wm. C. Halbert, father of former Circuit Judge Wm. C. Halbert, Jr., (1855-1831) and John P. McAndrews. In the early 1870's, Wm. Birley, wealthy gentleman who, with other extensive interests and investments, operated a large flouring mill in Parkersburg, W. Va., hearing tales of the wonderful fishing on Kinniconick, visited the scene and found that the reports of the fine fishing had not been exaggerated. In fact, he was so impressed with the town and environments that he sold his mill in Parkersburg, and purchased the mill from Halbert & Andrews. His life story was not without romance. He was engaged to a beautiful girl in Parkersburg, a sister of the late Jas. Gardner, who will be remembered by the older people. Stricken with typhoid fever, usually fatal in those days, the girl, realizing that she was dying, called her fiance to her bedside, and extracted a promise that "he would always look after Jimmy." He never married thereafter, and when he moved to Vanceburg, he brought the young man with him, where he afterwards became the husband of Jane Rowley.

In 1898 John Hiner joined Mr. Gardner and the firm of Hiner & Gardner started a long career at the old mill, Mr. Birley retiring, dying kin 1916. Mr. Gardner survived his old friend by only a few months, after which L. M. Stricklett, former grocery operator, became a partner in the firm. Smaller flouring mills, like tanyards and other such enterprises were on their way out, and the old steam and milling equipment was discarded and a small gasoline motor ground corn and feed. Mr. Hiner died about 1924. In 1927, J. D. Redden acquired the property for Dugan and Harper, who removed the two top stories from the building, which is it's present form. When W. W. Dugan retired from active business and the partnership liquidated, the title was vested in his son, W. C. Dugan.

The old Mill about 1875. On far right, Wm. Barley, owner, man on platform unknown, on his left James Gardner, Pete Oliver Kelley on horse, next two unknown, tall man with hands in pocket is Lan Sanders, next to him, with white shirt front, Thos. G. Ingrim, on his right, Thos. H. Carter. Others in picture unknown. (W. C. Dugan collection.)

The premises is not without historic interest. The original land grant was held by Thomas Marshall, who seems to have held warrants for practically all the lands between Tygart Creek, at South Shore, Ky., and what is now Machine Branch, a mile west of town where Orville McKinney's farm is now located. From him it passed to his son, Alexander Keith Marshall, from him to Moses Baird and Joseph Vance, from them to John G. McDowell, who was granted the first ferry franchise from Vanceburg to Sandy Springs, Ohio, in 1807, (the same time that Jonathan Kenyon was issued license from Ohio to Kentucky.) The next owner seems to have been Jas. Carr, father of the late Fred Carr, of Carrs, Lucinda Carr Carter, and Mary Carr Rowley. He was the one who sat out the locust trees, descendent of which can be seen on the back line of the premises (old records say he became involved in a fight with Jeremiah Snyder, who apparently owned the land just below it.) Here, too, about where the big flat stone is seen in the foreground, was where the Larkin Liles – Ed Campbell fight occurred in 1836. Behind the tall smokestack was located the vat, used to limber up liners for flour barrels, where Tom Durgan Parker fell into and was scalded to death in 1870.

Yes, the old mill has quite a history, and with the massive beams and timbers with which it was constructed 101 years ago, bids fair to still be with us for awhile, unless some unforeseen calamity overtakes it.

In the April issue of "The Register," publication of the Kentucky Historical Society, there will appear a more detailed history of early Vanceburg and its pioneers. (Lewis County Herald, February 24, 1966.)

Taken in 1898, left to right: John Hiner, Will Cox, driving, George (Tar Heel) McNeal, Lee Ruark, Hugh Hodge, and (behind dray wheel) thought to be Jas. S. Gardner. The old well is still supplying water for Walter Hickle's horses and mules. (W. C. Dugan Collection)

The Old Court House, Built 1864-65

L. to R.: Soc Parker, Will Fitch, E. B. Webster, A. H. Parker, Thos. Fitch, Judge J. R. Garland, Judge Wm. C. Halbert, Judge Samuel J. Pugh, Robert D. Wilson, Jim Wood, J. H. McElhaney, — ——— Robb, Judge Geo. Morgan Thomas, A. W. (Gosh) Eaton, unknown, Dr. J. M. Wells (in cap), the negro boy was a Williams. These were identified 30 years ago by the late Jas. Rowley, L. M. Stricklett, and A. M. (Cell) Plummer, all of whom were adults when this picture was made, and personally knew each and everyone of them. (Lewis County Herald Photo)

This unusually good, and historically most valuable, picture of the old Court House is something that should be cut out and kept by all who are interested in Lewis County. This was the second Court House that served Lewis County. From the county's organization in 1807, the court used a room in the log cabin of Okie Hendrickson at Poplar Flat, about a mile off the Concord-Tollesboro road as it is today. When the county seat was moved to Clarksburg in 1810, the court house, a two-story log structure, was built on the lot abutting the brick residence of Mrs. Lucy Himes. This served until the county seat was moved to Vanceburg in 1864, and the Legislature appointed John C. Ingrim, Fred M. Carr, and John Thomas Parker as a commission to let a contract to build a new Court House. The buildings were finished in 1865 at the cost of $25,000, which is the one shown in this picture. It was built by a Mr. Flora from Bracken County. This picture was made between 1882 and 1886, which we know by some of the pictures of various county officers who were in office at that period.

The Court House monument was dedicated in 1886, looks quite new, and it is a fair guess that this was the year this picture was taken.

It served the county well for 73 years, when it was razed in 1938 and the present building erected.

A Date In History

June 9, 1888

The new railroad was going to start running trains on July 1st, 1888. It was then the Maysville & Big Sandy Railroad. J. W. Mathewson told us some time since that he started working around that time on the Ashland Division, going to Dover and from there to Vanceburg.

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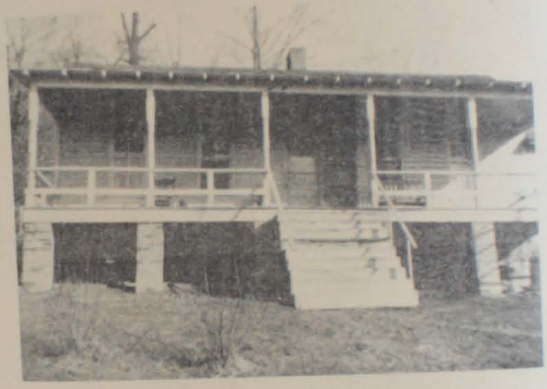
Lighting Fixture
And Electrical Requirements

632 FOREST AVENUE

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Link With The Past

Omer Cadwallader holds the reins of his prize team, while some Quicks Run mud, still wet, shows clearly on the wheel spokes. Standing in wagon is W. C. Dugan, Walter Hickle, standing behind the wagon, and Jas. Horsley, hat in hand. In the background is the Ohio River, with one of the landmarks, the pine tree just above Mr. Horsley being one of the familiar group on the Kenyon farm just across the river. Cadwallader and the team will be one of the features in the historic parade during the June 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The team was standing behind the OLD Hiner & Gardner Mill at the intersection of Front and Main Street. (W. C. Dugan Collection)



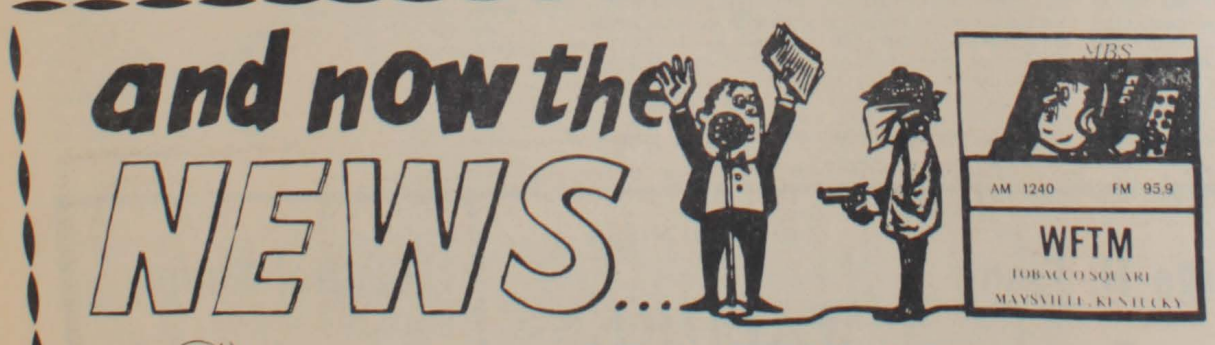
The above two photos were furnished by the members of the Ralph P. Gulley Family. Mr. Gulley began working in the blacksmith business while a boy in his father's shop near the mouth of Holly in Lewis County. The shop was moved to Grassy and Mr. Gulley became an experienced blacksmith. About 1918, he bought out the Bill Grote shop on Second Street in Vanceburg where a part of the present Goodwin Pontiac and Chevrolet Garage is located. Later, he moved to the Dugan property just below the Old Mill at Front and Main Streets and remained there until 1935 when he relocated on Lexington Avenue in the building pictured above. The house, the home of the Gulley Family, pictured here was built in 1883 and was at the side of the blacksmith shop and can be seen in the left side of the picture. After the 1937 flood the house was moved to higher ground at the rear of the lot as pictured in the photo. Mr. Gulley stands in front of his shop and the time was about 1935. He was one of the last blacksmiths in business in this community and closed the shop in 1939. The home was later sold to the Henry Smith Family and was torn down in 1971 and replaced by a trailer home.

Union Monument Historical Marker Installed At Vanceburg

(Lewis County Herald, Sept. 10, 1964).

A Kentucky Highways Hostorical Marker has been installed on the Court House yard at Vanceburg, in Lewis county marking the only spot in the entire Southland to have a Union monument. The inscription on the marker reads as follows: "The only Union monument South of the Mason-Dixon line erected by public subscription except those in cemeteries. This unique memorial was dedicated in 1884 to the 1 7 Lewis county soldiers who gave their lives for the Union cause during the Civil War."

Geo. M. Plummer, Lewis County Chairman of the markers program said a formal dedication of the monument would be held in the near future and stated this marked the third historical marker to be erected in the county.



CONGRATULATIONS

To A Good Neighbor

175th Anniversary

Standard Tobacco Company
Incorporated

Electric Light Plant Started In 1897

The father of electrical history in Vanceburg was Ernest C. Applegate (1866-1922). Of his once large family, only two children remain, Mrs. Thelma Bailey of Kaycee, Wyoming, and Mrs. Anna Applegate of Vanceburg. Mr. Applegate was a born mechanical genius, and a musician. Born in the Poplar Flat neighborhood of Lewis County, the son of William and Lida Rowland Applegate he established his home in Vanceburg shortly after his marriage to Miss Anna Adams in 1891. He was a member of the old (perhaps the first will be a better description) Alum City Band which was active during the 1890's under the direction of W. F. Frizzell. This was before the second band under the management of Geo. Willim in the early 1900's which many older residents still remember, and of which one member is now living -- Dr. Arthur Henthorn of St. Johns, Mich.

Mr. Applegate had a watch repair and jewelry department in the Opera House Drug store in the 90's, first during the ownership of Dr. T. S. Clark and his brother, John L. Clark, then with J. R. Pugh as a partner, and lastly under the ownership of Chas. W. Hammond. This store was destroyed in the great 'opera house fire' on Dec. 22nd, 1914.

Mr. Applegate had never had any experience with electricity, but had read everything he could lay hands on regarding it. He could also decipher and read the most complicated blue-print as easily as the average man could read the weather news in the daily newspaper. With the approbation of Mr. Hammond he began a number of experiments, which finally culminated in 1897 with a small dynamo operated by a gasoline engine in a small room in the rear of Henry C. Bruces' (now Wilson's) store. The experiment was successful and a few bulbs were lighted by the new process. Next the line was strung through Bruce's store. It did the work. Then a line was run across Market Street to Hammond's store (which was in the eastern part of Martin's Super Market today). The problem was solved. He could make electricity work in Vanceburg as well as they could in New York or Chicago. Then the citizens began to wake up and take notice. In December 1897 Polar Star Lodge named a committee to ascertain the cost of six electric lights in their hall over Gus Voiers' store. Others signed up for the service and the emancipation from the old coal oil lamps and their smoking chimneys and fumes.

In the spring of 1899 the Vanceburg Electric Heat and Power Company was organized with G. W. Stamper as President, Dr. Chas B. Adams, Superintendent, and J. W. Mathewson, Secretary and Treasurer. This plant was located adjoining Mr. Hodge's saw mill, which was located between the railroad and the river just east of town and back of what is now Applegate's Drive-in. Mr. Hodge was a stockholder and a prime force in the original organization of the project. The boiler of the saw mill furnished the power to run the dynamo during the night hours. Then no one dreamed of operating a light company except after dusk and closing down every morning at daybreak. This plant soon outgrew its facilities, and in 1900 a steam plant was built on the lot where the present Vanceburg Electric office is located on Front Street above Court. Dr. Adams did not live to see his work completed, but died suddenly in 1903. It was then that his brother G. P. (Uncle Bert) Adams stepped into his brother's place, although technically he knew nothing of the business. For that matter, neither did anyone else except Mr. Applegate under whose direction the new plant was built and put in operation. Around 1914-1915 a Mr. L. C. Bierne located here as supervisor of a great boundry of timber known as the "Postal Tract," and who was interested in various business projects, including a large peach orchard near the top of Vanceburg Hill toward Kinney. The plant had not long before started ice manufacturing to occupy the daylight hours, and seeing a good thing, Mr. Bierne managed to buy the entire system from the stockholders. He continued operations thru World War I when coal was hard to secure and government operations restrictions then, as always, a big headache. About 1930 he sold the system to the Texas-Louisiana Power Company, which while it doubtless operated with a profit, did so with a great deal of worry to itself and at much of the time at loggerheads with the public.

In 1938 a movement started for the city to acquire its own light system by buying out the Texas-Louisiana Power Co. with money raised by selling bonds secured by mortgage on the plant and lines. The vast majority of citizens and the council backed this proposition, but the Mayor John Mann having had years of solvent city administration was loathe to go in debt. Things came to such an impasse that Mr. Mann, then at the start of an illness that was to claim his life within a short time, resigned. Council met and reluctantly accepted Mr. Mann's resignation, and elected W. C. Dugan, then City Attorney to fill the unexpired office. Mr. Dugan was at the time on the upper reaches of the Kanawha River but was finally reached at a lock by phone and after a talk with City Clerk John A. Hallsted, agreed to accept the office. Within a few days after he was able to reach home, the deal was concluded, the bonds signed and sold at a good figure, and a Board of Utility Commissioners, as provided by law for the operation of city owned plants, were appointed by council and took over. The first board was Sam C. Johnson, Rival Pugh, and Dr. Clark Pennington. The former is still serving the city after 22 years of service with honor to himself and to the general satisfaction of the citizens. Twenty-two years has witnessed O. L. Mullikin, Leland Cook, W. C. Cox, Ralph Davis Sr., William Love, and James Kelly serving on the board at various times, the present members being Messrs. Johnson, Kelly, and Love, vith Mr. Mullikin as Secretary.

Since the purchasing of the electric system, the City Water Works has been merged with it with John A. Hallsted as the first manager, which he assumed in addition to his duties as city clerk. In 1957 when natural gas was brought to the city, John H. (Tiny) Tolle was named manager of the Gas and Water Department. A master plumber as was his father before him, he has mastered the strict code of installation and operation as provided by statute, and the constant check up of the State Department of Health has never failed to find everything in order. He is assisted by Lawrence Himes and James Hill.

Manager of the Electric System is Jesse Tolle, who has had a quarter of a century's experience on the job. The office manager is Miss Helen Voiers who was in the office when the city acquired the system. Assisting her in the office work are Mrs. Mabel Kennard, whose deceased husband preceded Jesse Tolle as manager, Brenda Irwin, and parttime assistant Delilah Smith. Linemen are Willard Burton, Don Burton, Geo. Bloomfield, Herman Mofford and Leslie Johnson.

(The above article was reprinted from the October 26th, 1961 issue of the Lewis County Herald.)

As of May 1st, 1972, the present Vanceburg electric system has 2100 customers, 848 within the city limits, 1252 rural customers. The average per customer per month being 545 KWH. Since the addition of the water, gas and sewer facilities the system has grown to an income of one half million dollars. At present there are 654 gas customers, 645 water customers, 39 Indian Hill water customers, 450 sewer customers. The city supplies water for the Salt Lick Water District.

All utilities of the city buildings and street lights are furnished free by the city owned utilities. This represents a savings in taxes of approximately $10,000.00 per year. The combined utility system now has 19 employees.

A Date In History

June 27, 1907

The first movie theatre, then called a "Nickleodeon" in Vanceburg was started in the present restaurant building at Second and Main Streets. Admission was 5 cents (Lewis Co. Herald, Jan. 13, 1949.)

The Steamer KLONDIKE operated between Rome and Portsmouth, Ohio, in the 1910-1914 era. She usually tied up Sundays at Vanceburg, where she is shown, head down, at the upper end of the wharfboat. (Mrs. Beulah Alexander and Walter J. Boyd, Photo.)

Our County Officials Say Congratulations

JACK R. KIBBEY
Commonwealth Attorney

MERILL OSBORNE
County Judge

E. V. HOLDER, JR.
County Attorney

SHIRLEY A. HINTON
County Clerk

HAROLD VOIERS
Sheriff

DELBERT ASH
Tax Assessor

PAUL JORDAN
Coroner

BRUCE SWEARINGEN
Circuit Court Clerk

CLYDE APPLEGATE
Jailer

Photos by Chandler's Studio

"Jim Crow"

James Qualls
Sept. 12, 1861 - Aug. 14, 1933

If you are hitting 40, or a little older, you will remember one of the city's favorite characters, jocularly known to his many friends as "Jim Crow." This coming Monday, the 14th, marks the 34th anniversary of his death. The picture was taken in front of W. C. Cole's Drug Store at that time in the building between the Citizens-Deposit Bank and Hickle's Pool Room. Since his death, Jim has become a legendary local character. It would take a small book to record the many funny stories of his career, and Jim himself was as witty as the next, and when in a good humor, relished a joke on himself. It doesn't seem possible he has been gone 34 years, but one can safely say that no one has been able to fill his place. At the time of his death, he was living in what is now 1007 East Second Street above the oil tanks, and was buried in Evans Cemetery on Slate Point by the Kimble Funeral Home with whom he had made all his funeral arrangements before. (Lewis County Herald, Aug. 10, 1967.)

175th Birthday Celebration

Events Schedule

SUNDAY, JUNE 4 - Bertram Brown, Chairman. Sue Brown, Co-Chairman, Open House in All Churches.
AFTERNOON - Basket Dinner, Gospel Singing, Assorted activities for children--Fairgrounds. Window Display Judging.
8:30 P.M. - Pageant.

MONDAY, JUNE 5 - Hospitality Center & First Aid Station Opens on Courthouse Lawn.
6:00 P.M. - Ice Cream Social - City Park - Jaycees & Jaycettes, in Charge.
7:00 P.M. - Band Concert, City Park - Lewis Co. High School "Millionaires" Stage Band & The Lewis Co. High School Million Dollar Band.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6 - Joe Harrison, Chairman, Gary Kidwell, Alice Kidwell, Co-Chairmen. All Day School Sports Events - Central School.
6:00 P.M. - Vanceburg Fire Dept. in charge, Harry Hester & Jr. Brewer, Chairmen, Bicycle & Tricycle Races (3 age groups) - Courthouse, Bicycle Decoration Contest, Bicycle Safety Show (State Patrol).
8:00 P.M. - Rock Dance - Teens Who Care in Charge - Courthouse Block.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7 - Ladies' Day, Hazel Goodwin, Chairman (LCYWC), Art Show, Ed Taylor, Chairman - Methodist Church, Flower Show, Ruth Heddleston - Chairman - Methodist Church, Ladies' Radio Show - Rhenda Bonner, Chairman.
6:00 P.M. - Demonstration by Vanceburg Fire Dept. - Courthouse.
7:30 P.M. - Ladies' Basketball Game - Central School.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8 - Businessmen's Day, Ed Strong--Chairman, Radio Program. (Products Made or Produced in Area).
8:00 P.M. - Banjo & Fiddler's Contest - Courthouse, Square Dance - Courthouse Block.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9 -- Contest Day--Courthouse--Arnold Robinson, Chairman.
6:00 P.M. - Beard Contest--Local Barbers, Log Sawing--Ron Redden, Log Chopping--Ron Redden, Nail Driving, Ron Redden, Husband Calling--Mr. Strong, Hog Calling--Mr. Strong, Butter Churning--Mrs. Hart, Candy Pulling--Mrs. Hart, Cake Baking--Mrs. Hart, Spelling Bee--Mrs. Leoris McDaniel, Muzzle Loading Rifles--Don Stafford.
8:00 P.M. - Style Show--Methodist Church--Shirley Kidwell, Chairman, Carol Stanley & Lois Taylor, Co-Chairmen, Cleo Voiers, Advisor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10--Parade (10:00 A.M.), Dan Prickett, Chairman, Floats, Antique Cars, Etc.
1:00 P.M. - Distinguished Guests & Old Timers' Day--Courthouse, Harry Stafford, Jr., Chairman, Oldest Resident (Man & Woman), Former Resident Bringing Largest Family, Person Coming From Farthest Distance, Etc.
8:00 P.M. - Pageant - Central School, Fireworks -- Central School.
9:30 P.M. - Grand Ball--Courthouse Block.
In Case of Rain, the Sunday Afternoon Activities Will Be Held In The Lewis Co. High School Cafeteria.
In Case of Rain, the Rock Dance Will Be Held Wednesday (Same Time & Same Place).
Awards Committee--Mrs. Jane Plummer & Mrs. Maude Reeder.

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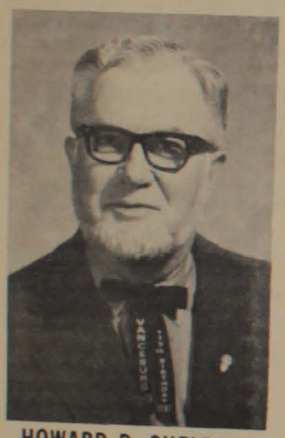
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

FROM THE

CITY OFFICIALS

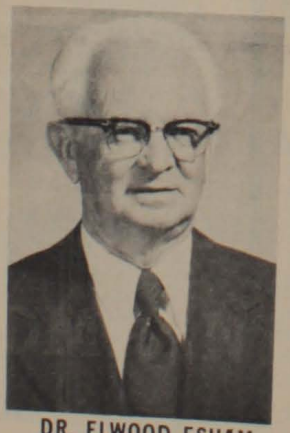


HOWARD D. SHELTON
Mayor

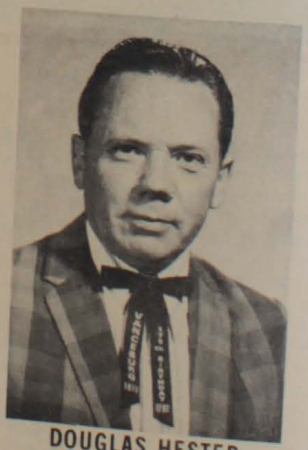
COLLEEN BREWER
City Clerk

HARVEY PARKER, JR.
Police Judge

BERTRAM BROWN
Councilman



DR. ELWOOD ESHAM
Councilman



DOUGLAS HESTER
Councilman & Fire Chief

FRANK HOWELL
Councilman

NORMAN MEFFORD
Councilman

HARRY STAFFORD, JR.
Councilman

Photos by Chandler's Studio

The Larkin Liles Saga

By W. C. Dugan
William M. Talley
And Amos Howard

In the last one hundred years there have been several printed versions of the Larkin Liles saga. We are again trying to bring this interesting story to the public, differentiating which is fact and which is tradition.

The first information we have been able to find on the Liles family is that they are of French-Hugenots descent and seemed to have settled in North Carolina, where a great many of the French-Hugenots settled when arriving from France. In checking the 1790 census of North Carolina, we find seven Liles families living there at that time. There were also several families of Lyles and Lisles.

Information handed down to Amos Howard, whose mother was Rebecca Liles, was that about the year 1800, which was seven years before Lewis County was made a county, that one Henry Liles, Sr., emigrated from the state of North Carolina to Lewis County. We do not know the name of Henry Liles' wife, but some of the descendants state they have heard from older relatives that she was of Indian descent.

Henry Liles, Sr., lived but a short time after his arrival. He is buried in the Arkanall Cemetery, eleven miles south of Vanceburg on Ky. 59, close to the bank of Kinniconick. Henry Liles, Sr., left four sons and two daughters, Henry (who was nick-named Jay-Bird), Larkin, William T., James, Harriett, and Elizabeth. The Liles descendants differ as to whether those were blood daughters of Henry Liles, Sr., or adopted daughters, raised by him. Others have been told by their forebearers that William T. Liles was not a Liles, but was a young man who traveled with the family as they came from North Carolina to Kentucky and took their name. It was nothing unusual in the old days for a young man to join himself to a party traveling to other places and after having lived with them began to be referred to by the rest of the community as one of the family and addressed by the family name.

In former published stories Larkin Liles has been referred to as "Jay-Bird" Liles, but this is compleely erroneous. This nick-name belongs to Henry Liles, Jr., the brother of Larkin.

Henry (Jay-Bird) Liles, Jr., married Elizabeth Burris, Jan. 7, 1824, in Lewis County, and settled on Spy Run, later moving to Leatherbelly Branch of Kinniconick.

Larkin Liles married Mary (Polly) Plummer, daughter of Nelson Plummer, Jan. 31, 1829, in Lewis County. This set of Plummers were not the Lewis County Plummers, who came from the vicinity of Mt. Carmel in Fleming County. Nelson Plummer's family was of the group that settled around Plummers Landing and Plummers Mills in Fleming County. Contrary to other published stories, Larkin Liles and Mary (Polly) Plummer had no children. They settled on a farm opposite the mouth of Straight Fork on Kinniconick, known as the Uncle Bud Cooper place, now (1962) owned by Lloyd Kiser.

William T. Liles married Mary Johnson, August 28, 1829, in Lewis County, and settled near the mouth of Quick's Run, on a farm known as the old Buck Stalcup place, now owned by the Love family.

Tradition says that James Liles stopped over on the Kentucky River near Winchester, and never came to what is now Lewis County. One of the family informs us that one of his descendants, Harvey Liles, is still (1962) living in Winchester, Kentucky.

One of the girls mentioned heretofore, Harriett, married John W. McKinney. She is buried in the old abandoned graveyard beside the Tannery Church of Christ, which used to be the Tannery Schoolhouse. Her gravestone shows that she died Aug. 25, 1861, at the age of 68, which would make her date of birth the year of 1793. The late magistrate, John McKinney, and his son, Orville McKinney, are descendants.

The other girl, Elizabeth, according to Amos Howard, married W. M. O'Connell. She was buried in a private cemetery along the side of Town Branch, a short distance above where the Kinney road now (1962) crosses. We understand that a few years ago, that the graveyard was accidentally "bull-dozed" over inasmuch as there were no monuments in it, and completely grown over.

We will now take up the children of Henry (Jay-Bird) Liles. He had four sons: John M., (born Nov. 22, 1834, died Mar. 17, 1914), who married Edith Stone (born Nov. 23, 1842, died 1920); Basil Liles (born Mar. 10, 1825, died Mar. 16, 1907); married Nancy Lewis (who died Mar. 15, 1901, age 69); Henry Liles, (born Apr. 19, 1828, died Apr. 27, 1906); married Survilla Ann McDaniel, (born Mar. 4, 1834, died Oct. 19, 1889); James Liles, who married Rebecca Stafford Goodwin. John M. and wife are buried at the Stone Cemetery, Basil and wife are buried at the Maddy Graveyard near Red Brush, and Henry Liles and wife are buried in the Liles Cemetery near Camp Dix.

The children of John M. and Edith Stone Liles were: (1) Willim, who died young; (2) James ("Jim Tweezer") who married Nora Hampton Murphy; (3) John Basil (called B.) died about the age of 25; (4) Robert, who married Cora Morgan; (5) Granville, who married Belle Morgan, (6) Elizabeth, who married Preston Rayburn; (7) Clorinda, who married first, Bartley Kilgalin, and second, Wyatt Cooper; (8) Abigail, who married Thomas Cooper.

The children of Basil and Nancy Lewis Liles were: (1) Columbus, who married Rosetta Maddy; (2) James Nicholas (born May 19, 1854, died Mar. 15, 1891) who married Louella Berry, daughter of Dr. Berry at Quincy; (3) Pete Liles, who married first, Lizzie Bruce, and second, Mary Howard; (4) Mary who married Henry Sullivan; (5) Edward E. born July 23, 1862, died Jan. 19, 1875, and is buried beside the Tannery Church; (6) Sophia who married a Mr. Lewis; (7) John Mayes, (8) Ananias, who many will remember as being a school teacher, and William Henry, born 1852, married Jeanette McCalley, and died 1925. His nickname was "Bill Hen."

The children of Henry and Survilla McDaniels Liles were: (1) William Thomas, who married Laura Lewis; (2) Wadsworth, who married Mintie Blankenship; (3 and 4) twins, James Houston, who married Lela Chafin, and George, who married Lucy

(Continued on page 22)

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The Larkin Liles Saga

(Continued from page 21)

Horsley; (5) Rev. John Martin, who married Weaver Cooper, daughter of Joe Cooper; (6) Mary, who married W. H. Blankenship; (7) Rebecca, who married James B. Howard, the parents of Amos Howard whose efforts have helped make this manuscript possible; (8) Josie, who married William Vergne; (9) Nancy Elizabeth, who married Josiah Goodwin, (10) a son, Basil, died young, (11) and a daughter, who died young.

James Liles, who married Rebecca Stafford Goodwin, had no children.

Henry (Jay-Bird) Liles, in contrast to his brother, Larkin, seemed to be a jovial and happy person. Several versions are given as to how he got the name Jay-Bird. A descendant tells us that he had protruding heel bones, which during the summer months, when all boys went barefoot, the other boys said looked like a jay bird's foot and began calling him Jay-Bird for a nick-name. Another descendant says that a favorite ditty which he was constantly singing had words to the effect:

"A Jaybird sat on a swinging limb, I cocked my bow and split his shin."

This most happy fellow lived to be almost one hundred years old and was buried on the top of a high hill near the church building at Armstrong. The cemetery is known as the Armstrong Cemetery. Amos Howard has erected a stone to his memory, but the dates of his birth and death are lost to oblivion. We again wish to reiterate that Larkin Liles was not known as Jay-Bird, but was a brother.

So far as documentary evidence shows and information handed down by members of the family, Larkie Liles apparently lived a normal and carefree life, devoid of any trouble. His greatest passion was hunting and the woods on Kinniconick at that time abounded in all kinds of game, including bears and deer and wild turkeys. Among his hunting companions was the high sheriff of Lewis County, William B. (Red Buck) Parker.

(Continued on page 23)

The drug store of Dr. T. S. Clark and John L. Clark, which was in the upper half of the present (1972) Martin's Super Market. Left to right, (the boys unknown) John L. Clark, Joe E. Pugh, next unidentified, Dr. T. S. Clark, unidentified, Ernest C. Applegate. The date was 1893. Building destroyed by fire Dec. 23, 1914. (W. C. Dugan collection.)

CONGRATULATIONS

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VANCEBURG - MOREHEAD - OLIVE HILL

The Larkin Liles Saga

(Continued from page 22)

Older residents will remember the "hunter's home" just outside of Vanceburg on old Highway 10. As a young man, Parker, who was a native of Mason County, built this hunting lodge overlooking the salt licks and where he was joined by many famous hunters. He was a frequent visitor to the Larkin Liles home and like his host was not above enjoying the festive bowl before a roaring fire upon their return from a long hunt; and there sprang up between the two men a warm friendship which lasted until their deaths.

Larkin Liles' repuation for sterling honesty was well known. Descendants say that he hated a liar worse than any other fault. The phrase, "his word is his bond" was proverbial with him, and none knew it better than the high sheriff.

But, it was evidently written in the stars that he was not to continue this peaceful existence. On May 21, 1836, Larkin Liles came to Vanceburg and proceeded to the tavern which was operated, according to some people, by one James Redden, while others say it was operated by James Carr. This tavern stood on the river bank at the foot of Main Street, where the present building known as the Old Mill, stands (f962). The site of the tavern itself long ago slipped into the river, but there is yet in use a well of excellent water, which was in the back yard of the old tavern.

While in the tavern, Liles became involved in a controversy with one Edward Campbell, and being ordered off the premises by the landlord, a rough-and-tumble, bite-and-gouge fight ensued. The writer was shown the spot by A. H. Parker, father of Atty. Harvey Parker, Jr., who in turn was shown it by his father, Seth Parker, a former Lewis County sheriff, and a witness to the fight. It was what is now the middle of Main Street, just in front of where the old well is today.

THE FIGHT

In those days, such an encounter was the delight of the village idler, and he ran to witness it and to participate in its excitement, without the fear of a stray bullet or an accidental thrust of a knife between his ribs. A crowd quickly gathered and made a ring about the fighters as they went at it man to man in manly fashion, no holds barred, until the fight became so fast, fierce, and furious and the uproar so great that deputy sheriff, Harry Parker, was called upon "to command the peace." This he did, and forthwith arrested both belligerents and hauled them before Squires Thomas Parker and W. S. Parker, justices of the peace, and upon June 2, 1836, at a preliminary examination, Larkin Liles was held in the sum of $1,000 bail for his appearance before the grand jury of Lewis County, then sitting at Clarksburg the county seat. Larkin promptly furnished bond in the amount named with Nelson Plummer (his father-in-law), Benjamin Shepherd, William Sparks, John Thomas, Jim Williams, William McEldowney, and Pleasant M. Savage, as sureties. The witnesses summoned to appear before the grand jury were deputy sheriff, Harry Parker, Richard Pell, and Stephen Bliss.

On the 8th day of June, 1836, with Walker Reid as circuit judge (Reid being the first Lewis County Court Clerk) and Thomas G. Paine, the commonwealth attorney, the grand jury was composed of Thomas Henderson, John W. Doyle, Naboth Sparks, Alexander Thompson, Joshua Howard, Joseph Watkins, Jr., Richard D. Taylor, James Givens, Richard W. Davis, John Halbert, William Harvey, Robert Parker, Matthew Thompson, Stephen Halbert, Spencer Cooper, Daniel Halbert, Stephen Bliss, Rowleigh F. Bullock, Joseph Wilson and James Briggs. (We are at a loss to account for twenty persons on the Grand Jury.)

The grand jury returned a true bill of indictment charging Larkin Liles with the crime of mayhem, committed on the person of his late antagonist, Edward Campbell, by biting off his lower lip. This bail was fixed at $500, which he again promptly executed with the following sureties, Benjamin Shepherd, William McEldowney, Pleasant M. Savage, and John Thompson, all prominent citizens of the county. Liles' attorney was Horatio Bruce.

Larkin pleaded not guilty. A jury composed of Sylvester Veach, Solomon Davis, Job Parks, John McClain, Jonathan Lusk, Samuel Ruppolee, William Wade, Burr Harrison, Israel Thomas, John Munford, Alexander Irvine, and Elijah Hendrickson, failed to reach a verdict, and the trial was continued till the following day. In delaying tactics, which would do credit to present day litigation, the trial was laid over till the next term of court and his bond reduced to $200. These bondsmen were Chancy B. Shepherd, and Charles C. Marshall.

The case was finally brought to trial on Tuesday, September 28, 1836. This time the jury was composed of Dudley Calvert, William Kendrick, Joseph Hampton, John McDaniel, Thomas J. Walker, Andrew Henderson, William Wilson, William Barkley, James Wilson, Augustine Crwnes, Andrew Thompson, and Benjamin Fitch. They found Liles guilty of mayhem, as charged in the indictment, and did "ascertain and determine that he undergo a confinement in the jail and penitentiary of this state for the term of one year," and thereupon said prisoner was ordered back to jail.

But Larkin never went back to jail, nor is there any evidence that he had ever been in jail during the court proceedings. His old hunting companion and high sheriff, W. B. Parker, stood responsible for his appearance. And now comes the most astounding tale in the history of court procedure.

The sheriff had planned on taking Liles to Frankfort within a few days. However, Liles asked the sheriff if he would permit him to go home for a week or ten days to try to harvest some crops, cut sufficient wood for the winter months, and make some preparations for his year's absence.

He asked the sheriff to designate a day in which to meet him at the county seat at Clarksburg. This the sheriff agreed to and Larkin went back to his home on Kinney. At the end of the agreed time, Liles appeared promptly at the sheriff's house and announced himself ready to go to the penitentiary. The sheriff outlined the plan to go to Vanceburg, catch a steam boat from there to Maysville, and go to Frankfort from there by stage-coach. Thereupon, Liles suggested that he be allowed to make the journey 'as the crow flies' and hunt through. This the sheriff agreed to and told him to

(Continued from page 24)

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The Larkin Liles Saga

(Continued from page 23)

be in Frankfort at a certain date.

At daylight on the day set, Liles put in his appearance at the residence of the then Governor James Clark, and when a servant announced he had come over to go into the penitentiary. His backwoods appearance rather shocked the servant and during the conversation Governor Clark came downstairs in time to hear part of it. He stepped to the door and asked what the argument was about, and Liles informed him, as he had the servant, that he had come over to be put in the penitentiary. Inquiring if he had had breakfast yet, the governor invited Liles to come in for breakfast and tell him about his troubles. When the narrative was concluded the the governor dispatched a servant to the stage-coach inn with instructions to Lewis County's high sheriff to come at once to the executive mansion.

Sure enough, Sheriff Parker arrived on the scheduled stagecoach and at once hastened to the governor's house. Conducting Parker to his private office, the governor verified every detail of Liles' story. He then inquired of Sheriff Parker, how he ever came to allow a prisoner convicted of a felony such an unheard of privilege. "Because when Larkin told me he would be here this morning, I knew that if he was alive he would be here. He's just that kind of a man," replied the sheriff.

The governor arose from his seat and said, according to a contemporary account, "I'll be d..... Let's all have a drink." To which proposition both friends agreed with alacrity.

In the meantime, the governor called in another attendant and after a conversation, which the two Lewis Countians did not hear, the man departed. In a short time, he returned, bearing a rolled up official looking document. It was a full pardon. Handing it to Liles, the governor said, "A man as honest as you has no business in the penitentiary. Go back to Lewis County and behave yourself."

Suffice it to say, Liles walked back home across country as he had come and arrived home before the sheriff, who made the return journey by stage and steamboat.

The above story was later related by Sheriff William Beverly Parker. Now comes a part of which there is no official record, but which has been handed down by members of the family for more than a century.

LATER LIFE

One story has it that as soon as Larkin left to go to the penitentiary his father-in-law tried to persuade his wife to sue him for divorce. Of course, after being absent for just a few days and learning of this from his wife, upon his return, a very bitter feeling developed between the two men, which we are to see later resulted fatally for Liles.

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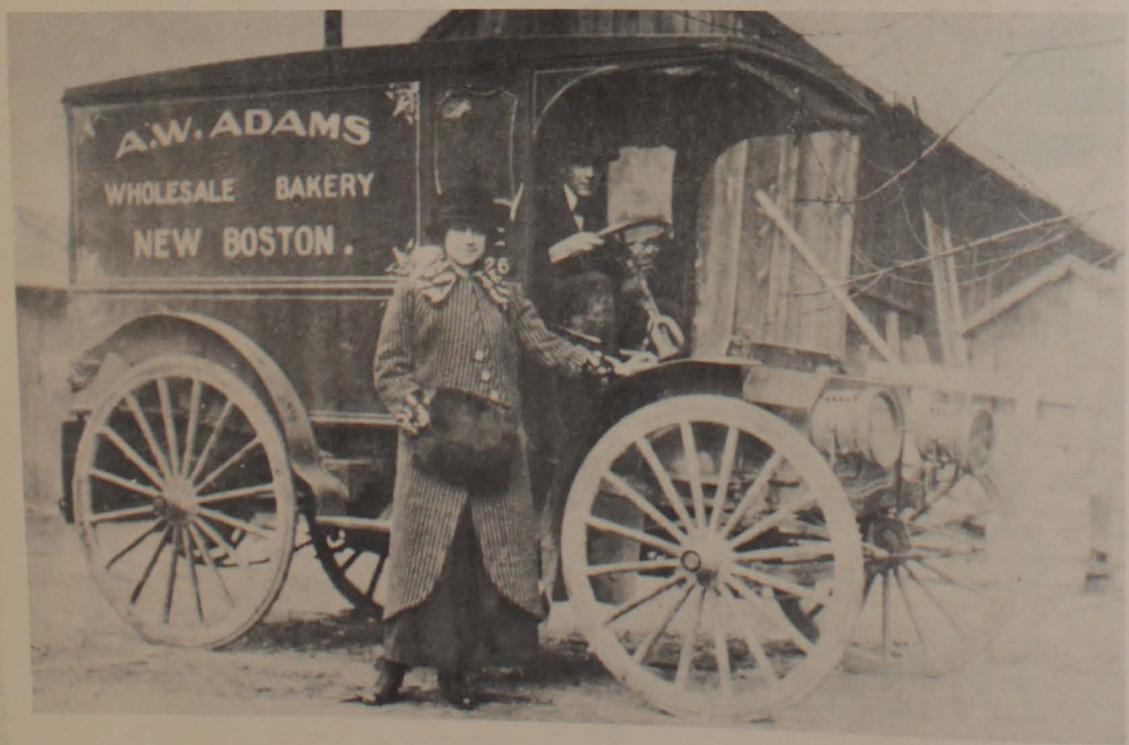
A favorite Steamboat of the latter part of the last century, the sidewheel St. Lawrence, which ran principally in the Cincinnati-Pomeroy trade by the white collar Line. Vanceburg was always a landing. The boat was dismantled in 1905. (W. C. Dugan collection.)



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The Larkin Liles Saga

Continued from page 24

In going over the county records here, we find that Larkin was involved in numerous minor infractions with the law, something which the records do not show heretofore. And reading between the lines, also, and listening to the stories told by members of the family, it will be apparent to the reader that something happened to Larkin that was to change the whole course of his life. He was no longer the same man. This change becomes evident shortly after his return from Frankfort and upon learning his father-in-law's advice to his wife. From then on, his feelings toward the father-in-law was one of cold hate, which did not auger a healthy future to the father-in-law. (According to present day advanced psychological research we find that it is not unusual for a person to experience a disintegration of personality following a traumatic experience or shock, such as that experienced by Liles when being sentenced to the penitentiary.)

Up to this time, there is no record of any animosity between the two men. It will be remembered that the father-in-law signed his first bond.

Another story says that one day while hunting on a hillside, Larkin saw his father-in-law crossing a clearing some distance below and on the spur of the moment had taken a 'pot shot' at him with his trusty squirrel rifle. The bullet struck the target alright, but distance had so far spent its force that it merely knocked the intended victim to the ground. Plummer made nothing of the incident, but he knew that from then on it was just a question of his life or Liles'. We must emphasize that these two stories are just tales, and we have no documentary evidence to support them.

However, from 1836 to 1849, Liles seemed to be the subject of numerous minor court actions. Several times he was placed under a peace bond for allegations running from Sabbeth breaking and trespassing to shooting with intent to kill. He, in turn in 1849, required Henry Liles, his brother, to be placed under peace bond for a year.

The date of his death cannot be exactly determined. Court records show that he was in court on April 16, 1849. On the first day of the October term of Lewis Circuit Court, 1849, which bears the date of October 15, 1849, in two different cases an entry is recorded "that the presentment of this cause be abated as to the defendant Larkin Liles by reason of his death." We therefore know that he died sometime between April 16 and October 15, 1849. His estate was appraised on August 20, 1849, so this pin-points it to the period between April and August, being most likely the last of July or first of August. Tradition says he was born about 1790, but this cannot be verified.

The narration as to how he died involves a third version of the feeling between him and his father-in-law. This version says that Plummer and Liles had a falling out over the treatment of Liles' wife (Plummer's daughter.) To settle this dispute Larkin and Plummer agreed to settle it in what was in those days called 'A-Fist-and-Skull-Court.' When Liles suggested shooting it out instead of the 'Fist-and-Skull' decor, Plummer agreed that they were to meet in the woods near the mouth of Mosby Creek at a certain time in the morning. This they did, dodging from tree to tree, taking 'pot shots' at each other until Larkin made a lucky shot, hitting Plummer in the hip, thereby winning the case. It was said that no grudge was to be held.

Our last account has it that Plummer made a deal with one Paul Stillwell to assassinate Liles from ambush. Biding his time, the assailant finally caught Larkin sitting on the creek bank fishing, about one half mile upstream from Blankenship Crossing, and stealthily slipping up from behind with sure range, shot Larkin in the back. The location where he was shot is known today as Larkin's rifle.

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There's Only One Vanceburg On Earth

When a fellow gets back from a journey and sees
Once again the swell town of his love,
And he feels on his brow the enlivening breeze
That sweeps from the hilltops above,
When he meets with embraces like hugs of a bear
That lessen his usual girth,
He's ready to kiss the big Bible and swear
That there's only one Vanceburg on earth.

With feelings of fondness, his mind wanders back
To the days on the old Beaver Pond
When he fell on the ice, and his head got a crack,
Of those days his memories are fond.
With a sob in his throat and a tear on his cheek
He leaves the swell town of his birth,
And away off from home he sings in his sleep,
"There's only one Vanceburg on earth."

Of all his adventures his mind o'er them flies
Back over the trails he has trod,
The beauties beneath semi-tropical skies
Whose flowers bespangle the sod.
Great cities of grandeur that never can wane,
Proud temples of fabulous worth,
Yet, roused from his dreaming, he hums the refrain,
"There's only one Vanceburg on earth."

No sky is so fair as the arching of blue
That smiles on this city of ours,
No people more brave and none are more true
Than here where the Alum Rock towers;
Where torrents of business flow on with a roar,
Or round the home's hallowed hearth,
She's a model of pride and a queen to the core,
"THERE'S ONLY ONE VANCEBURG ON EARTH!"

Written by the late Reinhold J. Heinisch (Swatter) while he was a Hi School student, around 1909-10.

(Lewis County Herald, Jan. 14, 1971)

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The Larkin Liles Saga

(Continued from page 25)

Not far from this scene there stood a small log cabin, which was still standing in 1924, and was owned about that time by one Robert Strother, who formerly operated drug store in Vanceburg and was the father of a former county attorney, John P. Strother, now (1962) living in Cincinnati. Larkin did not die on the spot, but when someone found him they carried him to this cabin, where he was laid on the floor, and shortly afterwards died. Stains, said to be blood stains, were visible on the floor boards 70 years afterwards, where they were seen by one of these writers. This cabin was destroyed by fire many years ago.

Larkin was buried beside his father in the Arkanall Cemetery. Amos Howard has recently erected a monument of native stone at the grave, where a copper plaque now memorializes one of the historical characters of Lewis County.

The closer surmise of the date of Liles' death will be found in Will Book D, page 328, under the date of August 20, 1849, where we find an entry as to the settlement of his estate. The administrator appointed was William C. Halbert, Sr., the father of the late Judge Wm. C. Halbert, and grandfather of Russell Halbert and Mrs. Frances Atkinson, of Greenup. Upon Halbert's motion the following appraisers were appointed: William S. Parker, Seth Parker, (one of the witnesses to the famous fight as we have heretofore indicated), Milton Evans, and John J. Waddell.

The appraisal was set for the entire estate at $88.49, but on the day of the sale, which was August 31, the entire estate brought only $67.39½. Liles' famous rifle gun, which was appraised at $10, was bid in by Darius McKinney and brought $11.50. When he died he had out 13 acres of corn by himself and had one-third partnership in another eight acres. His entire farm crop brought $47. The above statements give lie to the tales of some people that Liles was a shiftless, lazy, ne'er-do-well. Anyone who put out that much corn in those days of primitive cultivation and harvesting would be anything but lazy.

Three years after Larkin's death, his widow married Allen Yates, on March 15, 1852. She is buried in the Liles Graveyard near Camp Dix. Amos Howard has erected a stone to her memory.

THE HOG STORY

The following incident was told about Larkin Liles by the late Corbett Knapp, who was distantly related.

In those days it was the custom for hogs and other stock to run wherever they wished. There were few, if any, fences in the rural areas one hundred and twenty years ago. It seemed that one party had a very pernicious hog, which delighted in going any distance in order to get in Larkin Liles' garden, where it uprooted sweet potatoes and played havoc generally. Larkin had protested several times to the owner of this hog, who in turn acknowledged the hog's guilt but claimed he was absolutely unable to keep it up—that it would uproot or tear down any kind of fence in which it was confined.

One day, returning from a squirrel hunt, Liles passed by this neighbor's cabin. Finding the neighbor aforesaid sitting on a fallen tree trunk at the edge of the road. He was greeted cordially and urged to 'sit a spell,' which Liles did. In the course of the conversation, Liles, who had his squirrel rifle laying across his lap with its muzzle pointing toward the neighbor, managed to maneuver the gun into a suitable position. All at once the gun suddenly fired. The bullet barely grazed the belly of the neighbor.

"My God, Larkin, you came pretty near killing me," cried the neighbor, as he ruefully rubbed where the bullet had barely burned his skin.

Larkin, too was on his feet, examining the lock of his gun, with astonishment. "Boy, that was a close call," said Larkin. "Can't imagine what got into this fool gun! I'm going to have to examine that fool hammer. Appears like it ain't catching right. Well, a miss is as good as a mile, I reckon."

Larkin started on down the road toward his house, but paused and turned after taking a few steps. "But, now that I think of it, you sure are going to have to do something about that hog. I just can't have my garden rooted up any more."

With that he silently disappeared down the road.

However, within the hour, the neighbor, three or four grown boys, and all the women folk were working like mad building a hog pen that took on the appearance of a block house of the Old Indian days, with huge sharpened posts driven into the ground two or three feet deep. We presume Larkin's garden was not again rooted up.

ABOUT SHERIFF PARKER

Sheriff Parker lived for many years after the death of Larkin Liles, and finally moved to Maysville, Kentucky, where he and his wife died at the home of their son-in-law, T. K. Ball.

Before giving an account of some of the descendants of this famous sheriff we wish to duplicate the obituary of Sheriff Parker as it appeared in the Maysville Republican, under the date of December 5, 1868. It is as follows:

"An old citizen gone—Mr. W. B. Parker, whose illness was noticed in our last issue, died on Wednesday morning last at half-past three o'clock. He was in the 80th year of his age. The name of "Uncle Buck Parker" has been to us as familiar as a household word since the earliest of our recollections. He was among the oldest of our citizens, was celebrated as a hunter in his younger days, and known far and wide as a publican. His friends were legion, and as to enemies he had none. But all that was earthly of Uncle Buck has passed away. He has been gathered to his fathers, full of honors and full of years; but his good name lives after him, and many who have been the recipient of his kindness mourn with the family, who have been thus afflicted. His funeral took place on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, T. K. Ball, and was largely attended."

Two of Sheriff Parker's great grandchildren are Mrs. Lida T. Pollitt and O. P. "Pat" Tannian, of Vanceburg. Great-great-grand children are Mary Catherine (Mrs. Go. M.) Plummer and Preston Pollitt.

In order to connect Sheriff William B. (Red Buck) more definitely with the present generation, a few statistics are not out of order. The High Sheriff was born in 1788, and died, as we have noted, in 1868, at the age of 80. His son was Leroy Preston Parker, who was born Oct. 19, 1817, and died April 16, 1877, the same year which saw the passing of his close personal friend, William

(Continued on page 27)

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The Larkin Liles Saga

(Continued from page 26)

Cottingham Halbert, whom we have noted as the Administrator of Larkin Liles' estate. Leroy Preston Parker's children were Lucy Catherine, born Dec. 15, 1845, and died Nov. 2, 1919. She married the late Judge James S. Pollitt, and was the mother of the late Orville (O.P.) Preston Pollitt, who was county clerk here from 1898 to about 1918, and was County Judge when the present Court House was built in 1939, and whose son, Preston Pollitt, now lives on the farm of his late father. The second child was Thomas Beverly Parker, born April 17, 1849, and died Jan. 19, 1914. He never married. The third child was John I. (Jack) Parker, born Feb. 15, 1854, and died April 23, 1925. He married Eliza Voiers. They had one daughter, Lena Morton Parker, who died in her twenties. Jack Parker was in the hotel business for many years operating the old St. Nicholas Hotel, at 3rd and Main, across from the C. & O. Depot. The next of the children was Mary (Mollie) Preston Parker, who was born Sept. 7, 1857, in the old McKellup house in Vanceburg, and died July 27, 1937. She will be well remembered by many of our middle aged citizens. In 1875 she married the well known Colonel C. L. Tannian, (born Feb. 22, 1857, died May 9, 1938.) Their children are Mrs. H. Carr (Lida Tannian) Pollitt, who lives on West Second Street in Vanceburg, Eugene Tannian, now deceased, and Col. Orville Preston (Pat) Tannian. This makes the latter three great-grandchildren to the famous Sheriff Red Buck Parker, and Mrs. Pollitt's daughter, Mary Catherine (Mrs. Geo. M. Plummer), and Orville Pollitt's son Preston, great-great-grandchildren.

It will be noted that the names 'Preston' and 'Beverly' have run consistently through every generation. Of children of the original, William B. Parker, we have no other record than the son Leroy Preston Parker, although there were others, relatives have told us. Of Leroy Preston Parker's children, there were others who died very young, and we have listed only those who reached maturity.

And now for a word for those whose information have made this story possible. As we have indicated, much of this has been handed down from one generation to another. As one of the trio whose work and research have made this possible, we the other two can only say that if it had not been for the work of Amos Howard, we could have accomplished very little. Always with a nose for history, Mr. Howard has kept careful record of the things told him by his parents and grandparents. It was Mrs. Abigail (Aunt Abbey) Cooper whose mother, 'Aunt Edie' Liles (1842-1920) who was seven years old when Larkin Liles was killed, who had told us about Larkin who used to be at her father's house when she was a child, quite frequently. She told us that "Doctor Liles looked like Larkin." This was Dr. J. D. Liles who died in 1937, and whom many remember well. The late Judge George Morgan Thomas, who was School Commissioner in 1849, and was present during the Clarksburg trials and has often spoken of it to the late R. J. Heinisch and the writer. Likewise former Judge Wm. C. Halbert has told us details which his father, the administrator of the Liles Estate, had related to him. Thus we have talked to no less than TWO persons who had seen him in the flesh, and Judge Halbert and Judge A. H. Parker's fathers had also known him personally. From 1914 to 1920 Mrs. Edith Cooper Munro and the writer had discussed and made endless inquiries of persons then living about Larkin, and we are indebted to her and her sister, Mrs. Grace Cooper Mathewson. These are granddaughters of "Aunt Edie" Liles, heretofore referred to. Hon. Lovel Liles of Catlettsburg kindly put at our disposal his records of his ancestor. The late County Judge W. T. Stone told us of personal recollection of his father "Uncle Zeke" Stone. The late Dr. J. D. Liles knowing of our interest in the subject, never lost an opportunity in his office or on the streets, to give us some new data that he had dug up. Miss Gladys Cooper has told us many anecdotes that we might have overlooked but for her thoughtfulness. The late W. H. Liles, and the late Granville Liles has related to us many happenings about our subject that had been handed down to them by ancestors. Mrs. Jessie Adams, of Garrison, has helped greatly in establishing relationships and names, all of which add to the value of this manuscript, as Mrs. J. T. (Anna Lewis) Henderson has helped, in locating old graveyards, and genealogical data. The late W. T. (Uncle Bill) Cooper (1858-1956) frequently related details which his father Wyatt Cooper, and mother Louisa Blankenship, both of whom knew Larkin well, had told him from childhood, and Manneth Forman, Garrison. There may have been others, doubtless there were, and if we fail to recall their names at this late hour, we truly thank them, as we do those we have named.

This has been the labor of fifty years research, digging up bits of information jotted down and filed away (not too efficiently), trips to old abandoned graveyards in the heat of the noonday sun, trips to old archives in Frankfort, checking and re-checking, going for miles over almost impassable roads to check once more the date on an old gravestone. We three have done our best, and compiled for posterity and his descendants, a tale of a pioneer which is without parallel insofar as it has come to our knowledge. We have tried to separate the authentic from the lore that has been handed down over a period of 126 years. The witnesses who gave testimony before our little court of inquiry did not know that they were speaking to perpetuate history -- they had no reason to 'doctor up' their story. We have taken the details to which the great majority of our witnesses have agreed, and recorded them herein. And while we would not want to go through the labor of it again, now that it is finished, we can look back and hope that the reader may find pleasure in persuing this tale as we had (now that it is behind us) in writing it.

A Date In History

June 30, 1888

Jesse Irwin killed a snake measuring 9 feet, 2 inches long and 12 inches in circumference, which had just devoured thirteen grown chickens. The hids can be seen at Auxier & Pollitt's Store. Now you tell one.

May 16, 1877

Mail deliveries were twice a week overland to Maysville and by river boat three times a week, with out-going mails on alternate days.

Prescriptions Filled Immediately By Registered Pharmacist

LUNCHEONETTE

FAST, EFFICIENT SERVICE

"Small enough to know you Large enough to serve you"

Russell Stover Candies — American Greeting Cards

OPEN 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. Monday thru Saturday

OPEN 9:30 A.M. to 1 P.M. Sunday

For after hours prescription service Phone 796-2554

Osman's Pharmacy

JACK R. OSMAN, R. PH.

507 2ND STREET VANCEBURG, KY. 41179

PHONE 796-2932

JACK & DONNA OSMAN, OWNERS

1963

Formerly Blocks Drug Store

Congratulations And Best Wishes To The City Of VANCEBURG

For 175 Years Of Service To The County, State And Nation.

May It Continue To Grow And Progress In The Years Ahead!!

FLEMING MASON RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE CORPORATION

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

SERVING OVER 2318 MEMBERS IN LEWIS COUNTY

The New Carter House

The above shows an unusually fine likeness of the 'new' Carter House, a hotel which upon its completion, had the finest reputation of being the finest, most modern hotel on the Ohio River between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. (The bottom and second floor are now Max Block's store.) In 1871 two brothers, William and Thomas Carter were each operating a hotel in Concord. The county seat had within the past five years been moved to Vanceburg from Clarksburg. On Front street, where the Christian Church now stands, was a larger two-story hotel, known as the Farmer's Hotel, and at that time operated by Pleasant M. (Pleas) Stricklett, who incidentally was the father of the late L. M. and Morg Stricklett.

Pleas Stricklett and Tom Carter decided to trade hotels, and early in 1872 the two families each moved to their new abode.

Business prospered with a flourishing river trade, and the new railroad got into operation in the spring of 1888. About 1893, Mr. and Mrs. Carter decided to build a new brick hotel, having since 1872 paid off the mortgage held by Judge Thomas on their front street hostelry. The contractor was the late Thos. Hoobler who oldsters will remember came to an untimely end in November 1897. The building was well along when on July 17, 1894, the Front Street hotel was destroyed by fire, which took with it several other houses on each side and across Front Street. The family managed to get a few rooms finished in the new building to move into. The large frame building which was Judge Thomas's home from 1864 until 1877, was moved to the back of the lot, and became the kitchen and laundry of the hotel. It was last occupied by the late John Kendall and family. Note in the picture the figures 1894 on each upper corner of the 'office' entrance. We fix the date of this picture as in 1895, 1896, and not later than August, 1897, inasmuch as the Dugan family lived there until that date, when they moved to the house on 2nd and Rowley. It was early in 1898 that Mr. and Mrs. Carter leased the hotel to their nephew John S. (Jack) Carter and his sister, Mrs. Mary Damery, who were children of Thos. Carter's brother William. In 1907 local option was voted in the city, effective Jan. 1, 1908, and the brother and sister moved to Cincinnati. A man by name of Suiter from West Virginia tried it for a short time, gave up his lease, and the owners were forced to move back and once more engage in the hotel business. Mrs. Carter was then 77 years old, her husband 79. The strain and worry proved fatal to Mrs. Carter, who died in March 1910. Mr. Carter then rented the hotel to Ed Armstrong, who had successfully operated the St. Charles Hotel several years previous. In 1919 he acquired business interests in Portsmouth, and the premises were rented by John Austin, superintendent for Dravo Construction Co., who were just beginning to build Dam 32 below town. A number of persons employed on the dam construction proved to be a temporary boom for the business, until shortly after midnight on Sept. 30, 1920, the entire inside of the building was burned out by fire of undetermined origin, leaving only the walls standing. W. W. Dugan and Thos. M. Bertram purchased the lot and ruins from Carter Heirs (Thos. Carter having died in 1912) and in turn sold it to the late Max Block, who with the late Ed Rand as architect, removed the third story walls and converted it into the present splendid building now the home of Max Block's Department Store. The iron balcony rail shown in the picture running the entire length of the building now graces the top of the present building. There are none now living who were in the picture, unless it might be some of the younger persons who have never been identified. Among those still with us who remember when this famous building was being constructed are Geo. A. Rice of Fairview, Bruce H. Fisher, C. A. (Buddy) Staggs, Will T. Stewart, and Mrs. Jessie Swearingen. The latter was married in the parlour of the hotel, which was just upstairs above the main office entrance. Mrs. Swearingen, who was Miss Jessie Kendall, was a close friend of the Carter family.

Oldtimers gazing at this picture will recall the stone horse-blocks on each corner, the old coal oil street light, next the awning of what is now Rufus King's store-building, and the old locust trees which were whitewashed every spring, just as they appear in the picture.

There is an old lawsuit that tells us the probably ancestry of these trees. James Carr, who ran a tavern on the site of the present Old Mill, was involved in a fracas regarding locust trees about 1842. The suit tells that he was setting locust trees on this lot at the time of the incident.

June 30, 1888

The Steamer, W. N. Chancelor took the Scotia's place in the local trade, and the Big Sandy was to be replaced by the Bonanza.

No. 1--Gaines Clayton; 2--W. W. Dugan; 3--G. W. Stamper; 4--Juzge Geo. Morgan Thomas; 5--Arthur Ruggles; 6--Dr. Dud Hendrickson; 7--Lindsey B. Ruggles; 8--Jas. Gardner; 9--Ben Davis; (there is no No. 10); 11--Cyrus Adams; 12--En[t]s R. Hays; 13--Thos. H. Carter, Prop. These were identified by the late James H. Rowley. L. M. Stricklett, A. M. "Cell" Plummer, Will C. Cox, and W. K. "Kib" Ruark. Messrs. Cox and Ruark were about 13 years old when work was started on this building. The small cottage just below on Second St., was owned and occupied by Harmon Holderness.

We Congratulate You

WE HOPE TO SEE YOU WHEN YOUR TOBACCO IS READY THIS FALL.

Independent Warehouse

Maysville, Ky.

Kenneth Hardymon **Johnny Sparks**

1510 ON YOUR DIAL

WKKS

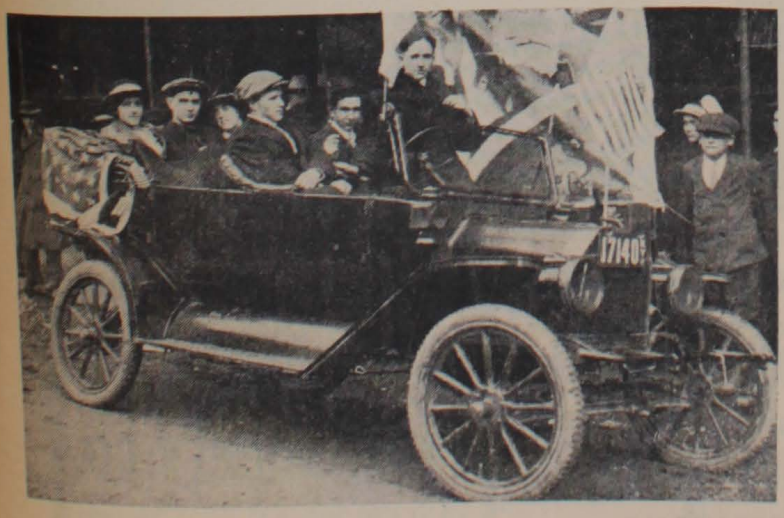
1106 Fairlane Drive

VANCEBURG, KENTUCKY 41179

MUSIC. FARM. SPORTS NEWS

The First School Fair - 1914

The first school fair - 1914. Looking east on Second Street at the corner of Main Street. The Citizen's Bank is on the right and the St. Charles Hotel on the left. (Photo from W. C. Dugan collection).



Back seat, left to right, Kathryn Ort, Will T. Clark, Helen Pollitt. Front seat, left to right, Amos Secrest, Fitch Henderson, and Will Hickle. The boy standing by the iron post is Wells Rice. The location, on Second Street, in front of the hall between Hammonds Drug Store (now Martin's Supermarket) and W. A. Voier's shoe store (now Hamms.) The car is "the Bill Miller Ford," acetylene headlights, kerosene side lights, bulb horn, and hand cranked. A date on the original photo definitely pin-points the date of the first school fair to be in 1914. Of the group in the car, all are still in the land of the living with the exception of Will Hickle, who died in the early summer of 1917, and Fitch Henderson has been dead for ten years or more. The couple in the back now are Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Clark, Sr., well known local residents. (Lewis County Herald Photo)

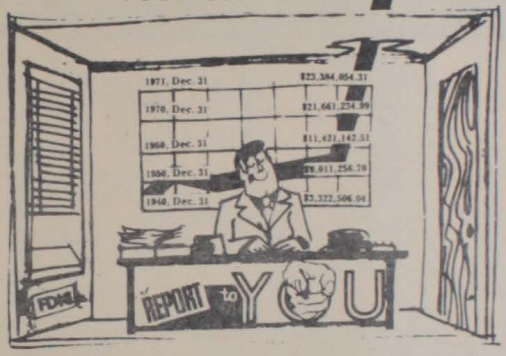
Official Statement

- 1933 - BANK of MAYSVILLE - 1971 -

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash and due from banks	$ 2,063,137.50	Capital Stock	$ 600,000.00
U. S. Government & Other Bonds	6,589,332.04	Surplus	1,000,000.00
Business Development Corp. of Ky.	1,481.40	Undivided Profits	253,394.75
Loans & Discounts (including $2,336.43 overdrafts)	11,284,829.41	Reserve for Bad Debts	183,222.61
Securities to protect Trust Funds	396,000.00	Reserve for Taxes	4,500.00
Equipment, Furniture & Fixtures	83,672.31	Deposits	18,969,123.16
Bank Premises	290,768.57	Invested Trust Funds	2,340,831.75
Trust Securities	2,340,831.75	Unearned Discount	32,682.61
TOTAL	$23,384,054.31	TOTAL	$23,384,054.31

THANKS AGAIN

WE APPRECIATE YOUR CONFIDENCE



4½% SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

5½% CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

Planning Now for Tomorrow's PROGRESS

The helpful bank

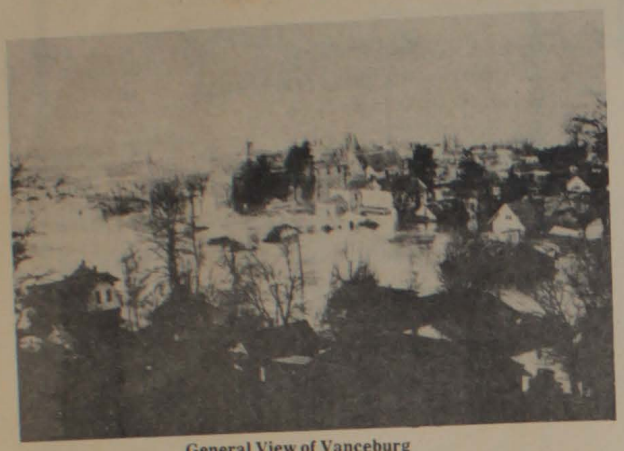
WITH THREE LOCATIONS

The Oldest Bank In Kentucky

Confidence FDIC

BANK OF MAYSVILLE

1937 Flood Views of Vanceburg



General View of Vanceburg

Second Street at Methodist Church
Barge of coffins in Court House Yard

Third Street at C & O Depot

Second Street, looking East from Pugh's Store

Second Street--M. E. Church, South

Christian Church

COMPLIMENTS OF

CHET'S

SUPER MARKET

TOLLESBORO, KY.

CONGRATULATIONS
VANCEBURG
ON YOUR 175th BIRTHDAY

COMPLIMENTS OF

FOUR SEASON FASHIONS

2nd & Main Street
796-2744 - Vanceburg, Ky.

OWNERS: Geneva Gilbert
Mabel Heath
Wanda Cooper

COMPLIMENTS OF

LEWIS COUNTY FARM SUPPLY CO.

VANCEBURG, KY. 796-2832

Purina Feeds
Custom Grinding & Mixing
Stihl Chain Saws

NEW & USED FORD TRACTORS

SEE US TODAY

Greenhow's Alley

West Front Street--Residence Section

After The 1937 Flood

Showing Ohio River at its crest and property damage after the waters receded. These pictures specially made for this edition by Voiers Studio, during the flood period of January 20 to February 2, 1937.

Barbara Ann Tea Room
Second Street

Second Street Business Section

West Second Street--Residence Section

Welfare Finance Corp.

616 WALNUT ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO

OFFICES IN OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, WEST VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY

PERSONAL FINANCING SINCE 1919

WE ARE PROUD TO BE IN VANCEBURG

RONALD REDDEN
Manager

EDNA AMSTUTZ
Cashier

WAYNE BLOOMFIELD
Representative

GENE LYONS

DISTRIBUTOR

MEADOW GOLD

Dairy Products

HICKLE CARRY OUT

New Business
Originated 1963

Soft Drinks
Food Snacks
Groceries
Delicatessen

Owners
HELEN & EUGENE HICKLE
Vanceburg, Ky.

COMPLIMENTS

ROBERSON

Funeral Home

South Shore, Kentucky

"JAMES R. OSMAN"
Owner

Congratulations Vanceburg
On Your
175th Birthday Celebration

WILSON'S GROCERY

Vanceburg, Ky.

Vanceburg Fire - 1926

The Morning After a night of holocaust, March 2, 1926, when the St. Charles Hotel, the Bagby Bldg. the Heinisch Store on the corner, Col. C. L. Tannian's Livery Stable, the 2 story frame dwelling between it and the Harve and Nell Kimble residence, were leveled by the worst fire since the old Carter House fire of 1894. (Photos from Victor Sullivan)

Congratulations

From The

VANCEBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT

ROY LAWSON, Police Chief

EARL BILLMAN, Patrolman

CHARLES CLARK, Patrolman

ROBERT HAUCK, Patrolman

DALLAS WALKER, Patrolman

What was the town's oldest grocery and postoffice, both operated by Dr. R. G. Barber. It stood just west of the Court House, where the eastern portion of the Wm. T. Clark residence now stands. The man on the left with his arm around the post is Uncle Tom Wilson; in the center, Dr. Barber, postmaster Nov. 4, 1865 to March 28, 1881. Like Dr. W. H. Campbell, Dr. Barber was a surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil War. Seated is the legendary Uncle Lindsey B. Ruggles, father of Socrates Holbrook Ruggless, president of Vanceburg's first bank. He is often quoted in old time articles of the local newspaper.

Dr. Barber was succeeded by Thos. Stricklett, Keyser and Sanders, Keyser and Chadwick, J. L. Chadwick, and last by Asa G. Burriss. (W. C. Dugan Collection)

CONGRATULATIONS VANCEBURG

ON YOUR 175th BIRTHDAY.

WE ARE PROUD TO BE A PART OF THIS COMMUNITY.

U.S. Shoe Corporation

"JOHN S. MAVITY"

John S. Mavity, son of Elder Henry and Susanah Penn Mavity, was born July 9, 1844 at Bryantsburg, Indiana. He came with his parents to McCohmick Springs, Lewis County, Kentucky in 1846. In the year 1850 his father purchased some land on the hilltop between Kinney and Mudlick creeks. He lived with his father at this place till he was 14 years old and in long after years, John wrote the following account of the scenes of his boyhood days: "Sometimes in reverie I can hear the far away bells---the tinkling of the childhood bells, in the wooded hills and vales where disported themselves the myriads of wild birds, now extinct, and the smaller wild animals which were the game I hunted, first with bow and arrows and afterward when I had grown older, with dog and gun in company with Jess and Dan, Dave and Bill, with Milton, Stephen, John, Clabe and Lewis, boys who, like me, loved the wilds where chestnuts, grapes, pawpaws and berries grew in great abundance to our great delight and afforded us a chance to display our native skill in inventing buckets and baskets in which to convey them home. Say, you youngsters who think you are "Boy Scouts," we white Indians of little over half a century ago, could have taken a bow and arrows and a jackknife and gone into the woods in Lewis County, Ky., hills and have beaten you to a frazzle in any maneuver requiring secrecy, dextrity, self-maintenance, cooperation by signal code, or any other thing that goes into the making of a live soldier. And this is why Lewis County was able in 1861 to send more soldiers into the field than she had voters in the county. These volunteers went into the 4th, 10th, 16th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 45th and 54th Volunteers and like "Jack Logan" showed Uncle Sam that a boy did not have to be schooled at West Point to make an effective soldier of him, because in his native hills he had passed a drill which had made him an expert in handling a gun and all precautionary tactics necessary in the face of the enemy.

Then again, the patriotism of these boys was not imbibed from militarism, but like the young patriots who complained to General Howe, they learned it in Patrick Henry's "Give me Liberty or Give me Death," in John Adams' Sink or Swim, Live or Die speech, in the immortal Declaration of Independence by Thomas Jefferson; it went into their blood when Lossing's school history told them of the bleeding feet at Valley Forge, and they said in the language of the poet:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"

They had read Washington's "Farewell Address" to some purpose, and even down in the little old schoolhouse among the hills, when Secession raised its head, they "Looked with Scorn and Contempt on any Effort to Alienate one portion of the Country from the rest." They raised the same old flag that had done duty on the last "Fourth of July" and from August to November they enrolled under that banner and marched to Camp Dick Robinson and other places to "Shoot any man who attempts to haul down the American Flag."

Here's why, when and where Mr. Mavity got into Uncle Sam's Army in November 1861 and stayed in it till September 15, 1865.

As a short review of his army life Mr. Mavity when 70 years old gives us the following pen picture: "I ran away from home and joined the U. S. Army and there got my first lesson in unqualified obedience to authority. Beginning with the measles during the first week in camp, I suffered through the whole catalog of army diseases, and the hunger and fatigue of the long, dusty march, without water, or food, covered with vermin, with no change of clothing or chance to bathe on and ever on thru the long and wearisome campaign, till the hosts met in battle array, and I have had to suffer that awful dread suspense of standing in battle line with the enemy in his breast works in view, awaiting the command to charge. And, finally, when the order came and the soldiers went forward with fixed bayonets at a double quick step, to see my comrades falling wounded, bleeding, dying and myself and others rushing on the enemy with the fury of demoniacs amid the raid of lead, the screech of shells till the darkness of the pall of night settled over the field of blood and carnage and prevented awhile that wholesale murder known as war.

After returning from the Civil War Mr. Mavity began teaching in the public schools of Lewis and continued to teach till April 1876 when he established the Vanceburg Courier, news paper and continued its publication till 1880 when he traded the outfit to John B. Bradley for some land on the Holly Fork of Kinney. He then again entered the profession of teaching and continued in Lewis and Mason county till 1884, when he found Vanceburg had starved two more editors to death and was without a paper. Finding his same old outfit reposing in the same room where he left it, he made arrangement with the owner of that pile of junk to try again to put Vanceburg and Lewis County on the map. This time he named his hebdomadal "The Times" and continued to publish it for two years when he sold it and went back to teaching and continued in that service till 1896. He next tried farming for eight years, and since that he has been trying to get forgiveness for the past and hope for the future.

(Lewis County Herald, June, 1924.)

The Old Button Factory

The building pictured here stood in the extreme east end of Vanceburg, above Slate, between the railroad and the river, starting just west of the E. A. Hodge dwelling (owned at present---1966) by Elmo Conley, and covering the lands now occupied (1966) by the dwellings of Jackie Johnson, N. E. Jarrells, Lee Farley Jr., Jeanette Hill, and Hannah Sartin. We have been unable to definitely pin-point the date it was built, but the majority of folks c consulted say it was either 1908 or 1909. At any rate, it was Vanceburg's first industry of any dimension (with exception the four mill and saw mill), and furnished employment to many people. They cut buttons from Ohio River mussel shells, a pile of them can be seen at the extreme left of the picture. In early 1916 an employee, who was always dissenting over something, formented a strike and attempted to brow-beat the employees into joining some sort of union. The management promptly sold the entire outfit to an out of the state company, who removed the machinery, and left the business men who had subscribed money to erect the building, as well as the great majority of satisfied workers, "holding the bag."

Photo was taken about 1913 or 1914. (Photo from Victor Sullivan -- Story from Lewis County Herald.)

Moving day on East Second Street in Vanceburg. (W. C. Dugan collection.)

Ideal Quality Chekd
MILK CO.
1637 Tenth Street - Portsmouth, Ohio
You Can Whip Our Cream, But You Can't Beat Our Milk

PENCE'S
Standard Station
Happy To Be Part of 175 Years of Growth
Vanceburg, Ky.

CONGRATULATIONS
On The
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
C. F. Emling Company
INSTITUTIONAL FOOD SPECIALTIES
2305 WEST ERIE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60612

Compliments

Of

Voier's Department Store

Vanceburg, Ky.

Old timers will recall this house that stood at the corner of Front and Market St. in the yard of the S. H. Voiers residence. Left to right are Rufus Jones, Mrs. Sallie Voiers Jones, his wife, Geo. T. Willim and Mrs. Emma Jones Willim, his wife. The upstairs porch was the south end of a bridge that crossed Front Street to the Beverly House, which was burned in Oct., 1867. This stood on the lot where the concrete wall is on the river side of Front St. In the 1860's, the law forbid a saloon to be located anywhere except under the same roof as a tavern or hotel. The problem was solved by building a bridge across Front St. to the saloon across the street, the house shown being part of the hotel. The bridge was roofed over both buildings, and traffic passed under the bridge. Thus both hotel and saloon were under the same roof. Several years ago Mrs. Willim said the date of the picture was about 1900, shortly after she was married. (W. C. Dugan Collection.)

Compliments Of

Larry Thomas

D.M.D.

Maysville, Ky.

Congratulations

VANCEBURG

DUKE WAREHOUSES

Maysville, Ky.

St. Charles Hotel

The St. Charles Hotel is one of the best known buildings in Vanceburg and few people have visited our little city in the past forty years who have not stopped there. The central portion of the building was built in 1866 by W. R. Stricklett and used by him for a restaurant until 1868 when he sold out to John Armstrong, who sold out to T. R. Stricklett after owning the building about one year. In 1870 Mr. Stricklett built the lower section of the hotel and in 1873 built the Eastern section. In 1874 he sold the building to John Armstrong who conducted it until 1885 when he sold it to a man by the name of Ward from Chilo, Ohio. He lasted but one year and sold it back to Mr. Armstrong, who conducted it until 1877 or 88, when he sold it to Jas. F. Goldenberg. Mr. Goldenberg conducted the hotel until 1893 when he rented it to E. A. Armstrong, who was the proprietor until 1899, when Mrs. Goldenberg sold the hotel to B. F. Bradford. Mr. Bradford conducted the business about one year and then rented it to Jas. George, of Carlisle. Mr. George gave way after one year to F. L. Stokes, of Portsmouth. On January 18, 1902, C. L. Tannian took charge, having purchased the building and business from Mr. Bradford. Mr. Tannian immediately spent over $2,000 in improving and remodeling the building, putting in steel ceilings in the office and bar and laid a handsome mosaic floor in the bar. In 1903, Mr. Tannian sold the business and building to T. R. Farley, of Charleston, who conducted the business until January 5, 1905, when he sold it back to Mr. Tannian. The St. Charles is now a first-class hotel in every particular and has a cafe that can not be surpassed between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

(Reprinted from Vanceburg Sun, Aug. 3, 1905.)

The "canning factory," which stood below the old Salt Lick bridge, adjoining the present (1972) home of Mrs. Flossie Liles Scott, was built in 1911. The site is now a part of the Dugan farm. It "folded up" after a few years. In the front row is Miss Lelia Stout, the only one identified, third from right in the row of women. (W. C. Dugan Collection.)

A Date In History

May 16, 1877

Some men who had been working on the streets complained that council did not meet and wondered when it would. The city had been incorporated at that time fifty years.

Congratulations

VANCEBURG

Vanceburg-Like Coke- is

"The Real Thing"

Coca-Cola Bottling Company

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

PROVEN

Highest Market In Northeastern Kentucky

SALE EVERY DAY

Plan Now To Sell Your 1972 Crop At The

MOREHEAD TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

Morehead, Kentucky

Jess Chinn - Phone 796-2406

The Old McKellup House

This old house, which stood in the west end of town, across from the first pump house, on the corner of the alley just east of the old lower school, was built in 1857. Mrs. Mollie Parker Tannian, wife of the late Col. C. L. Tannian, related the following to the late Wm. C. Cox, and Thomas W. Rowland, and W. C. Dugan, who, inquiring of her about the old house said, "I was born in that house Sept. 7, 1857. My father, Leroy Preston Parker, moved into the house, before it was fully completed, just in time for me to be born there."

Capt. Jas. H. Rowley, whose family occupied what is now the Dickerson Funeral Home premises, adjoining the old house, said that there was one stone in the foundation that had a much older date cut on it, but it was taken from an older house in the neighborhood which was torn down. The Rowley house, in that family from 1835, was of logs, afterwards covered with weather boards.

After the Parkers

Afe

After the Parkers gave up their apparent lease on the old house, the late Frank McKellup and wife (Rhettna Harrison McKellup, lived there for sixty years or more. They were grandparents of Miss Helen McKellup of Vanceburg. The house passed out of the family after the great flood of 1937, and was razed, and the marked foundation stone lost.

The former Pearl Malone, now living near 90 in Cuba. Mo., was born upstairs in the house in the 1884 flood, where the family was given refuge. Incidentally, the first few Masonic lodge meetings in town were held there in 1858. (By W. C. Dugan.)

The same day Mr. Dugan handed the above photo and story of the Old McKelley's House to us for publication, the letter at the right came to us from Mrs. Pearl (Malone) Murphy of Cuba, Missouri.

Vanceburg Specials of about 55 years ago. Picture was taken at the old fair grounds. Left to right (Standing) -- Bill Brown, Swater Heinisch, Ray Ruark, Poke Queen, Roy (or) Wid McDaniel, Bob Biglow. Front row -- Bill Redden, Cook Staggs and Paul Lucas. (Photo from Bruce Swearingen.)

Cuba. Mo. May 2. 72

To the
The Vanceburg 175th Birthday Ins.
Vanceburg, Ky

I am sending the following idem. If it is not of interest I will understand.

The year of 1905 the citizens of Vanceburg helped send an orphant girl of 17 yrs, to Washington D.C. to enter the National School to train for Missionary service. She made good and grandmated in 1907. She then became a member of the Ky. Methodist Conference and was consecrated in the Conference as a Methodist deaconess, and stationed in Lexington Ky. to do travelers aid. She worked for the Railroads

2

Meeting all trains. Rescuing all unattended girls who might be led astray - and all older people etc -

Then in 1909 I married a prominent minister ~~in the~~ a member of the Holston Methodist Conference. After the death of her husband she served as librarian for 18 yrs. here in Cuba.

She has four boys - 3 served in War 2. She is now living in Cuba with her oldest boy.

The following who had a part in the life of this girl of Vanceburg - were - Sock Ruggles, Low Stricklette, Aunt Georgie Stricklett my S.S. teacher - John Cox, Mr. Bagby, Carl Heinisch, Retta McKellup, Mrs. Sparks (the Milliner) Jim Pugh, Rev. Davis - pastor of Meth - ch, Dr. Wells, Dr. Awry and Gus Voices -

These names have been given should there be any of their descendants be interested,

A picture has been sent with the girl wearing a deaconess guart.

The name of this girl was Pearl Malone, born and raised in Vanceburg

Sincerely,
Mrs. Pearl (Malone) Murphy

John Cox And Son

This firm began in business in the Spring of 1903 and have built up a trade which continues to grow every day. They carry a large stock of all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, furniture, pictures, picture frames, moulding, paints, oils, varnishes, brushes and glass. They carry only the best materials in their various lines and sell them at prices which are seldom duplicated and never surpassed. This is one of our most prosperous and progressive business firms, and it is surprising the amount of territory they reach in the course of their business.

John Cox, the senior member of the firm, was born near Russellville, Ohio, in 1842, and Will C. Cox, the junior member, was born in Vanceburg in 1882. (Vanceburg Sun, Aug. 3, 1905.)

The Vanceburg Supply Company purchased the business and property in 1945 from Will C. Cox and in 1964 replaced this old land mark with a new, modern structure for their business.

Market Street -- 1901 -- Looking toward Second Street. The First Baptist Church is on the right. (Photo from W. C. Dugan collection.)

The Judge G. Morgan Thomas (1828 - 1914) home, opposite the C & O depot, which was built in 1883. It passed out of the family in 1921, and was enlarged and operated as a hotel by Maurice Burriss, Mrs. Madie Gambrill, and by the present owners Mr. and Mrs. Jack Riggs. On the extreme right is part of Judge Thomas's law office. (Photo by Everette E. Parker, Portsmouth Times.)

This tie yard stood on Third Street, just east of the present (1972) Sam Johnson garage, up to Market St. at Love's Hardware. A spur railroad track ran into it. Left to right: Mr. Lewis, Mr. Shope, Mr. Lewis, Jas. Qualls (Jim Crow), Mr. Lewis, man with stick unidentified, Simon Scott, Uncle Charley Plummer. Standing behind, with the side porch of the present Denny Lykins in the background, is Jordan Slack, the tie inspector. Taken about 1909-1910. (Courtesy of Mrs. Flossie Scott.)

COMPLIMENTS OF

Rip's Hardware

Highway 10 -
Phone 798-2691

Elmer And Betty Ripato

Tollesboro,
Ky.

Honesty Our Policy - Courtesy Our Hobby

The Old Stricklett Store

The old L. M. Stricklett store is no more. Last week the work of tearing down this old landmark, which was at least 82 years old, was completed. Like many buildings erected in that epoch, full length poplar sills offer mute testimony of the days when such timber was the usual things around here. Square hand forged nails were also found in abundance. We took occasion to run down the history of these premises, and find them first referred to on the 1849 John P. Pell map of Vanceburg as belonging to Charles Caines. John P. Pell was the predecessor of Alfred Harrison as County Surveyor. In 1867 Mr. Caines, the father of the late Chris Caines, sold the land to Pell, who kept it until 1874 when he sold it to Uncle Lindsey Ruggles for $600. Mr. Ruggles sold it in 1874 to Lena Bierly. Local historians think that it was then that the building was erected, as the Bierlys operated a bakery and confectionary in it at that time, as evidenced by ads in the old Vanceburg Courier. John C. and Lena Bierly sold it in 1876 to David S. Stout for $2,000. Two years later in 1878, Stout sold it to C. W. Bierly. The deed sets forth that it was occupied by H. A. Bierly as a bakery and confectionary. In 1882 Bierly sold it to John Hewitt for $2,000. Hewitt operated a grocery in it until the late 1880's, when L. M. Stricklett moved his store from the Bagley building across the street into it. However, Hewitt did not sell the property until Feb. 1898, when he disposed of it to L. M. Stricklett & Co., the junior partner being J. M. Donehoo. The selling price was still $2,000.

About 1909 L. M. Stricklett disposed of his interest in the business to Martin Donehoo, with Clay Ruark as the junior partner. On the 23rd day of December 1913, the famous opera house fire destroyed the Ruggles Opera House, the J. W. Cox Grocery, the Charles Hammond Drug Store, W. A. Voiers' Shoe Store and Masonic Hall. Scarcely had the ruins ceased smouldering, than J. M. Donehoo & Co. purchased the lot from the Ruggles heirs and started planning a new store building and theatre. In 1915 Mr. Stricklett sold the old premises to J. M. Donehoo & Co., the price being the usual $2,000.

After the new building across the street was completed and the store moved, the old rooms were used for storage purposes and rented for various small businesses. The junior partner, Clay Ruark, died in 1937, and from then on Mr. Donehoo seemed to lose interest in the business which he discontinued a few years thereafter. Following the death of his brother, Harry, operated a small cigar store in the old room.

The finale of the old building occurred a few months ago at a sale of the Donehoo estate, when the premises were bid in by Mrs. Rival Pugh for $8,000. Workmen finished its razing last week, and the old building now belongs to history.

The picture was made between 1891 and 1894. (Lewis County Herald, May 31, 1956.)

Left to right: Unknown, Unknown, Jim Carroll, Unknown (some say Charley Games,) Mace Parker (on Barrel), Mrs. Maggie Stricklett, W. A. Plummer, Garland (Red) Ruark, Joseph E. Pugh, and Judge J. R. Garland. (W. C. Dugan Collection)

Max Block

One of the handsomest business houses in this section of Kentucky is the one owned by Max Block and the success he has made in business should be a stimulus to young men with aspirations who have to begin at the ground and build their own fortunes. That's exactly what the owner of this store has done.

This looks like a metropolitan department store, with a stock of Ladies' and Gent's Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Childrens' Clothing.

Mr. Max Block began his business career in a manner prescribed by Holy Writ after Adam pulled the apple at Eve's dictation—"By the sweat of the brow shall ye live," and he lugged on his heavy shoulder heavy loads of goods known as a peddler from house to house; any honorable way to rise in the business world was the predominating idea with him.

And now he must have a well merited and strong feeling of pride in being the owner of one of the largest brick store buildings in this section, costing away up in the thousands, filled with the best goods money can buy. (Lewis County Herald, June, 1924.)

COMPLIMENTS
OF
Dr. And Mrs.
Elwood Esham
AND FAMILY

CONGRATULATIONS
VANCEBURG
On Your 175th
Birthday Anniversary
Maxine's
Beauty Shop
Ph. 796-2268 Route No. 7
Vanceburg, Ky. 41179

COMPLIMENTS
OF
Dr. H. M.
Bertram, Jr.
AND FAMILY

H. C. Bruce & Son

The oldest firm doing business in Vanceburg today is that of H. C. Bruce & Son, corner Second and Market Streets, having been before the public in the general mercantile business for 36 years. From the first day this firm opened its doors for business "Honesty and Good Values" has been their motto and anyone can tell you how well they have lived up to it. No firm in any line of business enjoys more the confidence of the buying public than does this establishment. Simple business methods are followed and these, being understood, are popular and invite confidence. By a study of popular needs and tastes the leading markets of the country provide the desired commodities. These are purchased in quantities to secure bottom prices, and from manufacturers who are reliable in their representations as to wear and durability. (Reprinted from the Aug. 3, 1905, issue of the Vanceburg Sun.) The Wilson grocery is located in this building today and has been doing business here for a number of years.

A Date In History

Vanceburg Sun, July 8, 1915 – The new Lyric Theatre featured Theda Bara in "A Food There Was," and also the first episode of "The Perils of Pauline." Admission 10 cents.

FIREMAN. Walter Hickel, who is spending his first winter in many years without a few trading horses, stirs the fire in the tackroom of the Vanceburg barn where he and friends get together. Retired as a janitor in the Vanceburg Elementary School, Hickel has worked on the railroad, in timber and sawmills during the years, but trading has been his favorite activity. The barn is empty this year but the tackroom usually has three or four other traders or would-be traders around the fire. They are willing to bet that Hickel will have a few horses on hand by summer. He still serves as Superintendent of Woodland Cemetery, but now just oversees a force of youngsters who do the work. (Photo by Everette E. Parker, Portsmouth Times)

IT'S OUR CENTENARY

It was early in the year of 1872 that the first papec published in Vanceburg rolled off the primative press. It was 'VANCEBURG KENTUCKIAN' edited by Thomas Foster. In the years that followed, the editor's desk was occupied by Samuel J. Pugh, the duo W. S. Lewis and W. L. Fitch, George B. Swap, J. S. Mavity, with the masthead 'COURIER', Thomas B. Bullock and Albert (Gosh) Eaton, Abe L. McKay, again J. S. Mavity as the TIMES, J. W. Allen, Dr. J. P. Huff, Dave J. Drennan, M. O. Wilson, William Grote, William F. McKellup, Lena Pollitt (from 1930 to 1950) and the present incumbent William C. Dugan. Organized by Lewis County Herald Publishing Co., Inc. March 3, 1924, and purchased the Vanceburg Sun from Wm. Grote & Son on March 8th, 1924.

PRESENT OFFICERS

W. C. Dugan, Editor
James B. Kelley
Sec., Treas.
Harvey Parker
Gen. Counsel.

Miss Bernice Willim,
Business Manager

Christina Mowery
Bookkeeper

DIRECTORS

W. C. Dugan, Pres.
Earl E. Heddleston, Vice Pres.
Helen F. McKellup

Dr. Wm. M. Talley
James B. Kelley

PUBLISHED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY.

The Lewis County Herald

"An Old Paper In An Old Town"

Our Facilities Were At The Disposal Of The 175th Birthday Committee

Congratulations VANCEBURG

175th ANNIVERSARY

Our Aim Is To Serve You Better

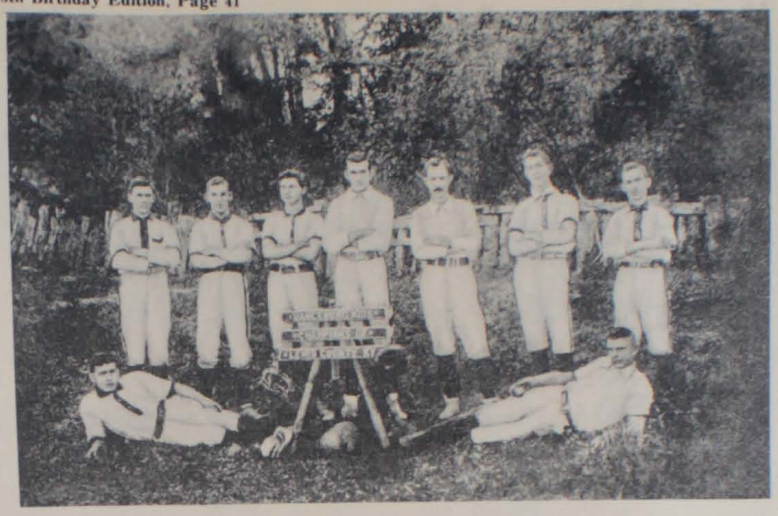
Baker's Dept. Store

Vanceburg, Ky.

"Buckhorn Tannery"

The tanning of leather is an important industry in Vanceburg, the productions standing high in the selling markets and finding ready buyers. The Buckhorn Tannery does a large business in the tanning of a high grade of harness and skirting leather, and keeps a force of fifteen men employed the year round. The business was established about 55 years ago, but had been idle for several years previous to the time Mr. Stein took charge in 1893. Few men would have been willing to undertake the herculean task to build anew this business, but Mr. Stein's thrrough knowledge of the business coupled with progressive methods and fair dealing soon established a trade which requires the plant to turn out 320 sides of leather per week the year round, which is within eighty of the capacity of the establishment. Mr. Stein buys in carload lots packer's steer hides, the best in the market, direct from the packers in Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City. The out-put of this tannery is oak leather which is the best grade made. Most of the output finds a market in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Chicago.

Mr. A. J. Stein was born and educated in Germany, coming to this country in 1877, and locating at Catlettsburg, where he learned the tanner's trade and became associated with his father, in that business there, conducting successfully the largest plant in that business in Catlettsburg for 16 years. He came to Vanceburg in 1893 and took charge of the Buckhorn Tannery and has built up a large circle of friends and an ever increasing business. He is the principal stockholder in our local telephone system and the various telephone systems over the county and the public can thank him alone for being instrumental in the development of that great convenience in our city and county.



Left to right: O. E. Mavity, John Cox, Oscar Ruark, Lee Ruark, Mace Parker, Dave James, Harmon Holderness. On ground: Jim Aldridge, Halsey "Hoss" Plummer. As near as can be ascertained, this picture was taken about 1893 or 1894, under the river bank from the old B Birley Flour Mill, and was taken by Daus Kerr. Retaken from original 1950.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stamper and family in 1886. Mrs. Stamper is holding her daughter Cora on her lap, on her father's right is Rebecca (Roe), and in front of her the boys Jim and Jack. Another daughter Julia (Mrs. Bruce Fisher) was born just before the family moved to Vanceburg from Grassy, in 1887. (Photo from Ed Roe).

The time was, we would guess, somewhere around 1908 to 1910. The place, on Market Street, between Second and Third, in front of what is now the Vanceburg Supply Co. It was then John Cox & Sons. J. Louis Rowsey had one of the finest appointed photograph studios in the midwest. A farmer's mule team and jolt wagon, loaded with some sacks of feed and a couple of bales of hay. Two young men, Charley Ruark holding the reins, and Will Cox standing behind, while the photographer upstairs did a candid camera shot. Oldsters remember the large glass cabinet hanging over the door leading upstairs to the photographer. It contained pictures of the most handsome subjects of the Photographer Rowsey. (We are indebted to Raymond Clark, Box 146, Concord, Ky. for the loan of this old picture.) (Photo courtesy Mrs. Russell Gilkinson - Originally published in Lewis County Herald.)

We Congratulate
Your 175 Years

LET US SERVE YOU DURING
THE 1972-73 TOBACCO
SELLING SEASON

Burley Warehouse
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Kenneth Hardymon Norman Ruggles

READY MIXED CONCRETE
Serving Scioto County
And Northern
Kentucky
Since 1935

CALL 353-5187
For Prices and Estimates
Portsmouth Mixed Concrete
Plant No. 1 425 Fifth Street
Plant No. 2 Wheelersburg, Ohio

An "institution," from 1884 till 1914, John Wesley (Skinny) Cox's grocers. Left to right, Mrs. Cox (the reader can see how he got his nickname), Samuel E. Bruce, his wife, Josephine Bruce, Charles Hammond, man holding post unidentified, Henry McElhaney, and the only known picture of Dr. Wm. H. Campbell. The room is the lower half of Martin's Super Market. Joining it is the present Floyd and Chleo Voier's Department Store, which miraculously escaped the Dec. 23, 1913 holicaust known as the "Opera House Fire," which wiped out the remainder of the block east of the department store. The picture was taken in 1893. (W. C. Dugan collection.)

A Date In History

May 9, 1877

The Steamer Handy carried 75 passengers on an excursion to Black Oak the previous Sunday, on a recent trip this boat made 28 landings between here and Maysville.

COMPLIMENTS

OF

THE

BRIDGETTE

"HOME OF

THE BRIDGE

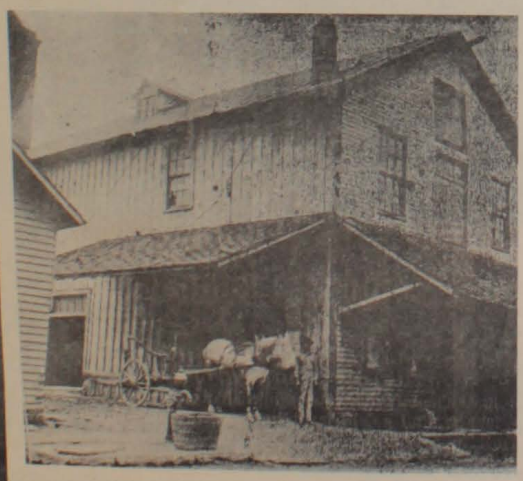
BOY"

RT. 10
Vanceburg, Ky.
796-2211

A Date In History

Vanceburg Sun, Dec. 4, 1919. The Pullman Cigar Co. was started in the brick building at Front and Court Streets.

Webb Meal & Feed Mill



The feed mill of J. W. Webb & Son was built in 1875 by Jas. Hiner and Wm. Stricklett, who operated the mill under the firm name of Hiner & Stricklett until 1890, when they sold to John Hiner and Jas. Darragh, who continued the business for about two years, when Mr. Darragh was succeeded by Grant McDaniel. This firm operated the mill for about one year when Mr. McDaniel retired and Mr. John Hiner continued the business alone until 1898 when he sold out to J. W. Webb & Son, under which name the business is conducted by C. H. Webb, his father having died August 25, 1898. Last fall Mr. Webb gave the old mill a complete overhauling and replaced all of the old machinery with new machinery of the latest pattern, including the latest improved 26-horse-power Foos Gasoline Engine, which greatly increased the output of the mill as well as the quality of the same. Mr. Wm. Malone, the miller, has been with this mill for eleven years and is thoroughly qualified to hold that position. The mill grinds meal and feed and they handle hay, lime, cement, salt, all kinds of seeds and the celebrated Jones fertilizer. Capt. J. W. Webb, deceased, was born at Newton, Ohio, in 1847 and died in Vanceburg August 25, 1898, his name still being carried in the firm by his son.

(Vanceburg Sun, August 3, 1905.)

COMPLIMENTS

OF

Shumate's

Market

Serving You

Since 1948

2 Miles East of

VANCEBURG,

KY.

796-2424

Vanceburg 175th Birthday, Inc.

Vanceburg Methodist Men

And Chandler's Studio.

Are sponsoring a portrait of you as you look now during the 175th birthday of our fair city. The package of portraits will consist of 1 head and shoulder pose and will contain

1 - 5x7
8 - Wallets $5.00

Also A Full Length Portrait Package

2 - 5x7
8 - Wallets $6.00

Portraits will be taken Mon., Tues., Wed. between 4:00 to 5:00 P.M. and Thurs. 4:00 To 7:00 P.M. (And By Appointment).

Scenes of Vanceburg, the Band and Etc. will be on sale. Pictures of events will be available late through the studio.

CHANDLER'S STUDIO

305 Lexington Ave. Vanceburg, Ky.

People's Livery Stable

The People's Livery Stable Building was built in 1871 by Stephen Horsley and was conducted by him until 1874, when the firm name was changed to Horsley & Stout, who conducted the business until 1877. They were succeeded by Jas. A. Cassidy & Adams and remained so for but one year. In 1881 it was again changed, the name of the new firm being Cassidy & Hendrickson, who conducted the business until 1885 when they sold out to Ruark & Parker, who closed the establishment after operating it about two years. It remained closed until 1887 when the C. & O. railroad construction force used it as a mule stable until 1889, when it was reopened as a livery stable by Parker & Copens. They lasted two years and gave way to let S. K. Parker have a trial. He quit in two years and the business passed into the hands of M. G. Roush & Son, who conducted the business four years and were succeeded by the firm of Roush & Rowland who, sold out in 1898, to the present proprietor, Mr. Samuel Pollitt, who has by his clever and courteous treatment of the public, built up the business to one of the best in our little city.

(From Aug. 3, 1905 issue of Vanceburg Sun).

W. T. COOPER

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE

HORSES AND VEHICLES

FIRST CLASS STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

HORSES AND MULES BOUGHT AND SOLD

STOCK SALES EVERY THIRD MONDAY
UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT IN CONNECTION

MAIN STREET VANCEBURG, KY. OPPOSITE DEPOT

(From Victor Sullivan)

The first of the famous local bands, taken on west side of old Court House about 1893. On the grass is L. to R. Hugh Lawill, Vergie Ingrim, W. A. (Billy) Plummer. With tuba, Oscar Ruark, next three unidentified, next Dude Manning. Will Donehue, final two on right unknown. Shuttered window was vault in County Clerk's office. The door on extreme left was afterwards bricked up. (W. C. Dugan collection.)

G. W. Stamper

G. W. Stamper, the subject of this sketch, was born at Head of Grassy, this county, in 1850, and has by toil, perseverance and honest dealing, painfully climbed the ladder of success from a poor boy to the station of affluence and power in business circles. When but a boy in 1874 he made his first venture in the business world by engaging in business in a small way, occupying a room but 16 x 18 at Grassy. He did business in this room for eight years when he was compelled on account of growing business to move into larger quarters, moving into a room 20 x 36 feet, where he remained for six years. This room is now occupied by Stamper Bros. During the time he occupied these two rooms he did a large business in staves, doing business with the Auxley Stave Company. At one time during this period he lost over $3,000 by the breaking of a stave boom which let thousands of his staves out into the Ohio, a large per cent of which he never recovered. He next became associated with the firm of S. Ruggless & Co., and remained with them for eight years. In 1888 he organized the Stamper Stave and Lumber Co., with whom he did business for eight years. In 1890 he established his present busines in the buildings now occupied by Tanman & Pollitt, Stamper & Dunbar and T. G. Ingram, which buildings he still owns. In 1894 he built a storeroom and established the grocery department of his business. He bought the corner room and stocked it with a fine line of clothing, boots and shoes in 1897. In the same year he added furniture to his already large business, and in 1889 opened a feed department. In 1903 he built the handsome mercantile building which he now occupies with his mammoth stock of dry goods, clothing, shoes, carpets, queensware and furniture. By honest and progressive business methods he has built up a business which is by far the largest in the county. He has always been identified with the timber business of the county since he has been old enough to do business, and is today one of the largest dealers in railroad ties, having associated himself in this business in 1898 with B. Johnson & Son, of Richmond, Ind., with whom he is still associated. He is also one of our largest property holders and taxpayers, owning no less than 16 pieces of property in Vanceburg besides several fine farms. He is also interested with his brother in valuable properties in Olive Hill. He is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the Knight Templar Degree. When he first came to Vanceburg Mr. Stamper assisted in organizing the Deposit Bank and was one of its first directors and has also been its President for the past seven years. (Lewis County Herald, Aug. 5, 1905.)

HAPPY BIRTHDAY
VANCEBURG
TOLLE'S
Barber Shop
211 Main Street
Vanceburg, Kentucky
Owner - Harold L. Tolle - Operator

CONGRATULATION
ON YOUR 175th BIRTHDAY
Vanceburg Inn
COME IN AND
DINE WITH US.
COFFEE
SANDWICHES
SHORT ORDERS
PLATE LUNCHES
FOOD AT ITS BEST
OWNER
Leona Stafford
Vanceburg, Ky.

CONGRATULATIONS
VANCEBURG ON YOUR
175th BIRTHDAY
CELEBRATION
From
Vanceburg
Supply Co.
"Your Headquarters for
All Needs"

CITIZENS-DEPOSIT BANK

Vanceburg, Kentucky

Why Not Save For Those Rainy Days

By Stopping By

Citizens-Deposit Bank,

Vanceburg, Kentucky 41179

Or

Tollesboro Branch,

Tollesboro, Kentucky 41189

And Opening A Savings Account.

We Pay 4½% On Pass Book Savings With Interest Compounded Semi-Annually. On Our 1 Year Certificate Of Deposit, Minimum $5,000.00 We Pay 5½ Per Cent Annually, 2 Year Certificates Pay 5¾ Percent. We Also Offer Free Checking Account.

Your Friendly Bank

Vanceburg, Ky.
796-3011

Tollesboro, Ky.
798-4031

Lewis County History Coll. APP/KY-WEBT - BOX 3 Folder 17

SECTION ONE

SOUVENIR EDITION

Julie Pence COHIST

Vanceburg 185TH Birthday

AND

JULY JUBILEE CELEBRATION

JULY 2nd, 3rd, & 4th

ONE EDITION ONLY | VANCEBURG, KY. | PRICE $1.50

THE GOOD OLD DAYS – DUGAN'S HISTORY OF LEWIS COUNTY – MOVING A COLLUS OF STEEL – THE HYDRO – REGULATORS WRATH GOES TO FAR

JULY JUBILEE PROGRAM-PAGE 14

Roy Lawson
Chief

Charles Clark

Dallas Walker

Robert Hauck

James Hinton

Congratulations From Vanceburg Police Dept. Vanceburg Volunteer Fire Dept.

L - R: Maurice Kennedy, Rick Switzer, James Switzer, Norman Corns, Choppy Bivens, Richard Evans, Jeff Lykins, Bobby Yates, Lyndon Kinzel, Tommy Yates, John McCane, Chuck Switzer.

Photos by Chandler Studios

Dugan's History Of Lewis County

Reprinted from Talley's Northeast Kentucky Papers by Dr. William M. Talley.

The following history of Lewis County, Kentucky, was written by Capt. William Carter Dugan, of Vanceburg, Kentucky. It was published in the issues of the Herald between May 2 and June 13, 1940. Strangely enough, there are only a half dozen copies of this history that can be found. In order to save this concise, valuable manuscript, we are inserting it as a section of this book, and it is here published just as it appeared in the columns of the Herald.

A brief biography of the author introduces the history.

WILLIAM CARTER DUGAN

William Carter Dugan was born in Vanceburg, Lewis County,Kentucky on June 18, 1895, the only child of William Weldon Dugan and Bertha Carter Dugan, his paternal ancestry stemming from Joseph Dugan (1768 - 1826) and Deborah Norman (b. 1776), the McKinley, Crist, and Richardson families; his maternal ancestry going to Northern Neck Virginia Carters of Corotoman, and the Ohio families of Trenary and Wade. The father was a successful tobacco broker, the mother a talented artist, both parents being very musical.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Vanceburg Public Schools and Riverside Seminary, the Staunton Military Academy, the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music under G. Morgan Stricklett, early recording artist, Dr. Fery Lulek, internationally known Austrian lieder singer, Dan Beddoe, famous Welsh oratorio tenor, Fenton C. Pugh, and private instruction from Riccardo Martin, operatic tenor of the Metropolitan Opera and Covent Garden, London, and Frank Bibb, of Peabody Conservatory, Baltimore. Before he was 10 years of age, he was spending his summers learning to be an Ohio River pilot under his uncle (by marriage) Capt. James H. Rowley, an Ohio River "Mark Twain".

Torn between a career in music, the river, medicine, and the law - the first two being bitterly opposed by his father. Following naval service in World War, an unfortunate marriage, also against the vehement opposition of his father, ended in a divorce, the wife going to the far west, where she again married, dying many years afterward. In an effort to appease the father, he sat about the study of law under an eminent barrister, Circuit Judge Wm. C. Halbert, a friend of the family, and was duly admitted to the practice of law. This profession he soon found distasteful, (he always said he suffered more than his clients) he again picked up his river career, and today holds a Coast Guard license as Master of vessels of all tonnage, and first class pilot from Lock 1 Monongahala River to Chalmette, south of New Orleans on the Mississippi River, and the length of the Kanawha River, a distance of 1946 miles. During World War II, he was busy towing gasoline and oil from as far away as Texas to the Pittsburg area. Following the close of hostilities, he was again confronted with a choice, the river or a professional music career. After several months at the Cincinnati College of Music, his father's health rapidly declining, he begged the son to stay at home and help him look after his business affairs. Arrangements were worked out where the son might continue his river career, not as a steady berth, but as a "trip" or "relief" pilot, and weekly trips to Cincinnati to 'keep on his toes' in the music field.

In 1950 both parent's health became so impaired that it was impossible for him to get away for more than a day or two, and for more of a diversion than anything else, he bought some stock in the Lewis County Herald, a small town conservative Republican weekly paper, just a block away from the family home. In a matter of fourteen months thereafter, both parents died (May 1951) within eleven days of each other and he was left with a newspaper on his hands. The official organ of his party, that party implored him to "stay with them" and not sell the paper, and like the recently much abused injunction, to "keep the faith."

The direction things were taking in the nation made the pleas not in vain, and he stayed on, recently remarking "It is ironical that at the very time I should be slowing down and taking things easy, I was never so busy in my life." A heart attack a few years ago, however, resulted in his looking carefully after his health - and not tempt fate.

As a child, he never wearied of listening to a group of the elders of the community tell of the days that were, slyly taking notes of names, dates, etc. that afterwards proved invaluable. In 1958, he published an exhaustive history of the local Masonic Lodge, of which he has been the secretary for thirty four years, entitled "The First Hundred Years." Having received the various degrees of both the York and Scottish Rite, his Masonic career was crowned on Oct. 22d, 1965 when he was coroneted a 33 degree Mason by the Supreme Council Scottish Rite in Washington, D.C.

Exhaustive research of early county and court records, and words handed down to him by generations now long since passed beyond the veil, were put together in the following manuscript, which appeared serially in the Lewis County Herald in May and June of 1940.

Meanwhile, the author keeps in top form musically by constant work with a master pianist, Mr. Chas. F. Schirrmann, Mus. Master, of Cincinnati College - Conservatory of Cincinnati, whose home in Portsmouth is a short drive away. At present Mr. Dugan is tenor soloist of the chorus of Indra Consistory, Covington, Ky. where his work makes 'three score and ten' seem unbelievable.

This article by Mr. Dugan was printed 42 years ago. He resides east of Vanceburg at his home overlooking the beautiful Ohio.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1940

HERALD TO RUN DUGAN MANUSCRIPT IN FULL

The Herald management has completed arrangements with Mr. W.C. Dugan to publish in its entirety his manuscript of Lewis County History, part of which appeared in the Times-Star on April 25th. This is made up of material that Mr. Dugan has collected over a lifetime for a complete and authentic history of the county which he plans to publish in a book in the future. No pains of research of old court records has been spared, writings of the late Judge George M. Thomas, John McCann, J.S. Mavity, and recorded personal interviews with the late Thos. Carter, Jim Voiers, A.M. Plummer, S.W. Gill, R.E. Fryer, R.H. Fisher, T.G. Ingrim, Col. and Mrs. C.L. Tannian, Mrs. Sallie Jones, Henry Redden, Thos. Cooper; personal recollections of James Rowley, L.M. Stricklett and his good wife, Gus Doyle, Mrs. Emma Willim, Mrs. W.C. Cox, Mrs. J. W. Cox, W.T. Stone, Ed Rand, T.M. Bowman, Judge O.P. Pollitt, Mrs. Lida Pollitt, Mrs. Jane Gardner and many others; old documents in possession of Mr. Lewis Hammond and Mr. J. Leslie Myers , verified by old newspaper files and documents, have all contributed to make this authentic and correct as it is humanly possible to do after the lapse of more than a century.

The manuscript will be run in consecutive installments as our space will allow.

Every family in Lewis County should have this series of articles, to be kept for future generations. These papers can be had by placing your reservation at this office, at the regular cost of only 5¢ per issue. It will take possibly seven issues to complete it. So if you want these series of papers, please reserve them in advance, otherwise only a regular number of papers will be printed.

HISTORY OF LEWIS COUNTY
(By W. C. DUGAN)

To the Public

While many friends were kind enough to commend my recent historic sketch that appeared in the Souvenir Edition of the Times Star last week, I was personally disappointed to find that the editors had "cut" it almost one-fourth. The manuscript contained much biography of families prominent in early history, the early families in all sections of the county, early officers, present day officials and every school teacher active during the current year, much historic material, and other humorous anecdotes that the Cincinnati editor must have presumed (and perhaps correctly) would have been of interest only to Lewis Countians. So if the material many of you so kindly furnished me did not appear, this is the explanation. It was in the original manuscript.

Sincerely,
W.C. Dugan

PART ONE

One particular charm of the Commonwealth of Kentucky is the proximity of habits, customs, and environs of the eighteenth century and the present day within a few miles of each other. Within sounding distance of the most modern homes and manufacturing plants are folks living for all the world [illegible] colonial

history. Lewis County is no exception, and no county is richer in history, folk-lore and anecdotes than this little so called "mountain county" the towering hill, crowned with rugged rocks and in some places primeval forests, which geologists say are the foothills of the Appalachian mountains. The county is almost equally divided, the eastern half being the hill country which meets at their feet the rolling meadows and rich farm land of the bluegrass, "limestone country", the early folk called it. Bounded on the north by the Ohio River, which laps its shores for a distance of forty-three and three-tenth miles; on the East by Greenup and Carter Counties; on the South by Rowan and Fleming Counties; and on the West by Mason County, the distance from the eastern boundary of the State being forty-one and one-tenth miles; and from its western boundary to metropolitan Cincinnati seventy-eight and seven-tenth miles. So much for its location.

All the northeastern portion of Kentucky was, before the admission of the State into the Union in 1792, a part of Fayette County. After the formation of the State, it was a part of Mason County until "in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, passed on the second day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six", the county of Mason was divided and a new county established called and known by the name of Lewis, for Col. Merriwether Lewis, the famous explorer of the Lewis-Clark expedition. George Fearis, Aaron Stratton, Aaron Owings, John G. McDowell, John Stephenson, Landon Calvert, George Brown, Hugh Hannah, and John Dyal (possibly Doyle the records being almost illegible) met at the house of Oke Hendrickson in the said county, on Monday, April 27, 1807, and each produced his commission from his Excellency, Christopher Greenup, Esquire, Governor of Kentucky, appointing them Justices of the Peace in and for the said County of Lewis, with all the rights and privileges thereto pertaining. John G. McDowell, having previously taken the oath before Benj. Bayles, Esq. a Justice of the Peace of Mason County, to support the Constitution of the United States and the oath prescribed by the Constitution of Kentucky, administered the like oaths to his associate justices, and S. Plummer Thomas having produced his commission as Sheriff of said County, "a county court was begun and held for the said county of Lewis."

The first act of the court was to appoint Walker Reid clerk and John G. Heath as County Attorney. Further proceedings of this court confirm our belief that the Dyle previously mentioned, was Doyle, as we now find it written Doyle. With few exceptions, descendants of all these pioneers still reside in, or claim Lewis County as "home." A curious fact was that there was no "County Judge" in those days - - the magistrate having the oldest commission was designated as "presiding judge" of the magistrate's meetings. The court's second order was "that Samuel Cox and Jonathan Kenyon be recommended to the Governor for surveyors of the county." The following constables were appointed. Geo. N. Davis, Murdock Cooper, James McClain, Elijah T. Davis, and Baldwin Bane.

It seems astounding in the days of "Government regulation" to find that the court, in its May 1807 term, fixed the charges tavern keepers were allowed to make, as follows:

For Warm Breakfast	25¢
Cold Breakfast	17¢
Warm Dinner	25¢
Cold Dinner	17¢
Warm Supper	25¢
"Corn" by gallon	17¢
Hay, blades and stableage...24 hrs	25¢
For Pasturage 24 hrs	8¢
For Lodging in clean sheets	8¢
French Brandy 1-2 pt	37½¢
Maderia wine 1-2 pt	50¢
Any other kind of wine, per 1-2 pt	37½¢
Peach Brandy 1-2 pt	12½¢
Whiskey, 1-2 pt	12½¢
Cider, Royal, per qt	17¢
Cider, per qt	12½¢
Holland Gin, 1-2 pt	25¢

The court laid off a plat of ground of one acre and eighty poles just west of Quicks Run (five miles west of Vanceburg) for a seat of justice. For some reason, this plan never got further than the order therefor. The minutes are signed by George Fearis as presiding justice, with a skill of penmanship and using a quill pen, that would prove sensational in these days of advanced education.

In 1809 the county seat was moved to Clarksburg, four miles south of Vanceburg, (now on State Highway No. 10), and a court house ordered built "of hewn logs two good stories high", and 24 by 30 feet, which was done. Thus was started a rivalry between the towns of Clarksburg and Vanceburg, which culminated in 1863, when the Legislature acted to have the county seat moved to Vanceburg, which was done in 1864, and the brick court house which was demolished only last year, was built in 1865. The site on the Ohio River, in the hey-day of steamboats, proved victorious for Vanceburg.

There appears to be nothing new under the sun in the way of litigation, the court records of that day showing cases of felony, bastardy, larceny, murder, etc. and true to form, none of the accused were convicted except in the case of one, a Miss Catt, charged with murdering an infant; she was bound for her appearance at the Circuit Court.

Curiosities abound in the old records of the early courts. For instance, in 1824 one Benj. Ails (an ancestor of well known stage comedian Roscoe Ails) was elected County Attorney of Lewis County his remuneration being the privilege of using two volumes of Little's Digest, part of the county's meager law library. Then in 1831, one Joseph G. Ward, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was granted [illegible] practice matrimony on other people."

Before delving further into the county history, it seems best to take up at this time the history of Vanceburg. The writer is fortunate to have files of old newspapers, which in 1881 carried essays written by advanced pupils of the local schools on the local history. This pupil says that she received her information from Judge Socrates Holbrook, prominent figure of the bench and bar in this county from 1832 until his death at 89 years of age in 1885. Hence we feel that there can be no doubt about the authenticity of the facts given. The careful pupil checked the data with two other prominent citizens of the time, Col. Jacob W. Rand and George T. Halbert. The following are the facts which all three agree upon:

About 1760 a colony of French settled at the mouth of Scioto River, the present site of Portsmouth, Ohio. Learning from Indians that there were natural salt wells on Salt Lick Creek, a mile south of the present city of Vanceburg and a distance of twenty-one miles below their colony, a large group of Frenchmen came here in 1762 to make salt for their own needs, and then decided to go into the business commercially. In 1796 Moses Baird, grandfather of L. B. Baird, prominent citizen sixty years ago, and great-grandfather of Chas. Baird, prominent banker now living in Kansas City, Mo., came to the site of Vanceburg and bought fifty acres of land and laid out a town. At the same time he went across the river in Adams County, Ohio, and purchased 1000 acres of land, paying as the price an English shilling per acre. Associated with Moses Baird in this undertaking was Joseph Vance, a young salt boiler and wood chopper. Baird named his newly laid out town for his companion. Joseph Vance afterward located in Ohio, rising to great political prominence which carried him to the position of Governor of Ohio. It was while making salt here that Joseph Vance met and formed a lasting friendship with another hardy and adventurous pioneer, one Duncan McArthur, who was destined also to become a Governor of the great state of Ohio. McArthur was one of a number of scouts organized by Simon Kenton to patrol the country from Big Sandy River to Limestone (now Maysville, Ky.) Among these scouts were John McDonald, Ben Beasley, Sam Davis, John McDowell, and John Doyle, who was captain of the scouts from 1786 to 1790. In 1784 Indian raids were frequent in the territory east of Limestone, who conducted their raids from old Chillicothe into Kentucky, particularly from Scioto River to the mouth of Ohio River. But more of the gallant men further on. We are digressing from the subject at hand. Says Judge Holbrook further; (quote) When Jacob Rand and I graduated from Athens (O) College in 1820, I taught school in the family of Governor Duncan McArthur, and Jacob Rand went to Kanawha River. The Governor told me that he once worked and made salt with Jo Vance at Salt Lick, Lewis Co., Ky. He related so many interesting tales and incidents of this place that I was induced to come here to see it in 1830, and I have been here ever since. (The essayist then goes on to say that at 84, Judge Holbrook's mind is as fresh and young as one a fourth his age.)

Just in front of the town in the Ohio River is an eddy, which was formerly known as the "whirlpool." In 1811 one Zadok Cramer published a guide at Pittsburg, Pa. for the use of settlers coming down the Ohio river with their flat boats, showing the islands, tributaries, towns, the best channel to run the boats in, etc. He says (quote) "One-fourth mile above the mouth of Salt Lick Creek is the town of Vanceville. Beware of the whirlpool there. Thus we see that the town had the name, ville, if not burg, as early as 1811.

The pupil-essayist says further, quoting Judge Holbrook: "Jo Vance while here built a three story brick dwelling and store room, which Col. Rand occupied in 1841. It was from this building that Vance fell and was crippled." (Note: Several years ago the writer of this review was informed by A.M. Plummer (1863-1939) that he was told by Capt. Jas. Rowley, Sr. (1828-1904) that this brick building stood on the river bank on the north side of Front Street, opposite the residence now owned and occupied (1940) by Mrs. Lida McKellup. This writer then did some excavating under the bank, and unearthed countless brick. It bears out Capt. Rowley's version that the building slipped into the river, which the banks here have been in a habit of doing since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.)

It was not until Jan. 24, 1827 that the State Legislature incorporated the town of Vanceburg, appointing the following as trustee: Roland T. Parker, James Carr, Geo. Swingle (a Revolutionary War veteran) Joseph N. Ralston and Ben T. Holton.

Again the Legislature of 1865-66 makes Vanceburg a city and gives the boundary therefor. Under the old act, the town was looked after by trustees, and the present form of government with Mayor, City Council, officers, etc, date from the second enactment. Later on the Legislature divided Kentucky cities into classes, giving Vanceburg a fifth class rating. Modern Vanceburg is a thriving, prosperous town of 2,000. In the past decade it has acquired municipal water works, many concrete streets, and only last year a municipal electric light and power plant and distribution system. Since 1889 the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway runs thru the town, and excellent highway outlets are Ky. State Highway No. 10, and just across the river in Ohio the Atlantic and Pacific Highway No. 52. During the past twenty years has been built a large shoe factory by L. V. Marks and Sons Co., a wood heel factory, by the same company, employing hundreds of men and women, while The Wamsley Lumber Company employs many in the manufacture of timber products.

No substantial progress was made in the town until the county seat of government was moved here in 1863. Then came the inrush of land speculators, lawyers, court attaches, new stores and enterprises of all sorts. Strong religious and educational sentiment has alway prevailed. All major Protestant denominations are represented. The present Graded School building is the third to be built since the early 1840's. The building sites for the Court House and School buildings were donated by Wm. C. Halbert, Sr. (1817-1877) who came from one of the State's pioneer families. Related by marriage to the Baird family, he acquired from them the greater area of the town and much of the land surrounding it. The present school building was erected of brick in 1880-81, and opened in October 1881 in charge Prof. T. M. Games, who came here from Aberdeen, Ohio, with the following teachers: W.

H. Harrison, Mrs. Hattie Johnson, and Miss Lou Eaton. The first principal remained at his post for twenty one years, removing to California in 1902, where he died with in past few months at a very advanced age. A private school, The Riverside Seminary operated from 1870 until 1910. In 1926 the Lewis County - Vanceburg High School was erected, sufficient, it was thought, for many decades, but in the last year 1939 was completed a new Junior High School building, the last word in modern school plants and equipment. Its faculty include Prof. Wm. Corns, principal, Mrs. Anna Call, Mrs. Ramona Bradford, Mrs. Ravanell Harrison Beckett. The joint High School is under the charge of Prof. Thomas W. Rowland, principal, and the following faculty: Prof. Leroy Dorsey, Mrs. Gladys Fisher Dorsey, Miss Carrie Goldenburg, Miss Dorothy Nash, Prof. Leonard Hinson, Prof. James Ishmael. The Graded School are: Prof. O.L. Mullikin, Principal, Miss Hazel Esham, Miss Sarah Carrington, Miss Margaret Stricklett, Mrs. Mary Pollitt Geiger, Mrs. Alice Moore Grant, and Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong. The County Board of Education is composed of Miss Anna L. Bertram, Supt., W.C. Dugan, Secy., Thos. Carver, Chairman, and members Chas. Rudder, Mott Virgin, D.W. McNutt, and Mrs. C.P. Willis. The members of the Vanceburg Board of Education are Wm. T. Clark, Chairman, Floyd Voiers, Hedley Harrison, C.A. Staggs, and O. W. Mathewson.

Municipal Officers of the City of Vanceburg are W. C. Dugan, Mayor, Councilmen Clinton Lyon, Bruce Cooper, Sr., Robert Staggs, Walter Thoroughman, Fred Wilson, and Glenn Newman. City Clerk John A. Hallsted, City Attorney D. G. Diamond, City Assessor Jesse T. Henderson, City Marshall Estil Cooper, Deputy W. D. Boyd, Police Judge M. N. Picklesimer, Fire Chief Chas. Kennard, Water Works Engineer Albert Edwards, City Treasurer Leland Cook.

Officials of the Lewis County government are: County Judge Orville P. Pollitt, County Attorney Chas. Reidinger, County Clerk J. Corbett Knapp, Sheriff Henry Hardy, Tax Commissioner Carl Frye, Circuit Judge Harvey Parker, Circuit Court Clerk A.H. Adams, Treasurer Orville P. Tannian, Master Commissioner S. F. Lykins, State Representative Hobart Rayburn, Supt. County Infirmary Mrs. Lucy Himes, and the following Magistrates: L. G. Vergne, Shelton McClurg, Jasper D. Lowder, Mackey Hughes, Ray Craig, C.H. McEldowney, Watt Fannin, and Edgar Moore, Dr. Herbert M. Bertram, Coroner, Dr. T. B. Ginn, Health Officer.

Mr. Dugan is shown here at the helm of the Delta Queen, his pride and joy.

PART TWO
May 9, 1940

So much for present times. And now to take a look at the early history of Lewis County, or to be more precise, the territory that is now embraced in the county's boundary. The first white men to set foot in Lewis County were traders from the French settlement at the mouth of Scioto, to which we have previously referred This settlement sat directly in the path of an old Indian War road coming down Scioto valley from Chillicothe, Ohio, crossing the Ohio river at the junction of the Ohio and Scioto, where a high sand bar, putting out from the Kentucky shore toward Ohio formed in low water a shallows which made an excellent ford. From there the trail led up a gap in the hills, on through into the bluegrass and cane country into Tennessee, and on into Alabama. It served twofold purpose. First the warlike Iroquois, Shawnees, and Indians of the Six Nations frequently went into the South to war with the Cherokees of that territory. Then, too, both going and coming, it led thru the Kentucky country, truly a favorite and jealously guarded hunting ground. That intrepid colleague of Daniel Boone, the famous Simon Kenton mentions, that in the fall of 1771, he with two companions, John Strader and George Yeager, made a trip down the Ohio river as far as the mouth of the Kentucky river, at the present site of Carrollton, in quest of cane land, and upon their return trip explored up various creeks in their search, among them Salt Lick Creek and Kinniconick Creek, upon the latter of which they met a French trader. (Later we will touch upon the alleged Kinniconick silver mine.)

Collins' History of Kentucky says that the first survey made in Lewis County was made by Capt. Thos. Bullitt, in June 1773. Then land was afterwards sold to William Triplett, who came to it in 1776. Fourteen years before, we remember, members of the French colony were at the Salt Wells at Vanceburg.

General Massie, who is said to have built the first frame house in Ohio, on top of the high hill east of Manchester, Ohio, commanding a view of the river for several miles, and a Wm. Campbell surveyed quite a bit of territory in the western part of Lewis County, from the three islands, (now Manchester Islands) on westward Massie founded the town of Manchester, Ohio. At the base of the hill, a marker now designates a path from Ohio road 52 to the site on the hilltop. During research in the Carnegie Library in Pittsburg this writer uncovered a tale relating that a number of friendly Indians were visiting Fort Pitt, having come up from the lower river country. Upon being asked where was the finest land they knew of along the river, they replied "The Kaintuckee meadows west of the three islands." This lies in the extreme western end of Lewis County, opposite and below the town of Manchester, Ohio, and is known as "Wilson's Bottoms," and to this day there is no finer farming land in northern Kentucky than these broad and fertile acres.

Following the Revolutionary War, the discharged soldiers began their trek across the Alleghenies, some thru Virginia over Daniel Boone's Wilderness Road, others in canoes, flatboats and rafts down the Ohio from Ft. Pitt, bound for the new lands in Kentucky and the Northwest Territory (Ohio), where many of them had grants of land from the "Virginia Military Lands". Many farms trace their title back to these grants. We know but little of the scouts and early settlers of that day, with the exception of two, John Doyle and Jacob Stricklett, both of whom have descendants here to this day. John Doyle was commissioned under Lieut. Col. Josiah Harmer (settler of Marietta, Ohio.) as a soldier of the Revolution. He served with Clark at the capture of Vincennes, finished his enlistment in Virginia, ending at the battle of Yorktown. Immediately he joined Col. Wm. Crawford in 1782 in his illfated expedition against the Wyandots in which most of the command were killed, captured and burnt at a stake near Sandusky, Ohio, but Doyle was fortunate to escape afterwards serving in Indian Wars with Kenton as previously narrated, and under Harmer, St. Clair and Wayne in 1790 and 1794. He later settled near the head of Quick's Run on a Revolutionary land grant, marrying Christina Davis. Then came the War of 1812, and he was among the first to volunteer with Gov. Shelby, and took part in the battle of Thames, among others. He was the son of Edward Doyle, and a grandson of Dennis Doyle, who had large holdings and was a man of means in Albemarle County, Virginia around the year 1740. A Rev. Woods, a Methodist minister at Limestone (Maysville) in 1794, states that Doyle was a brave scout, of strong physical endurance, active, and never had the services of a doctor 'till his final illness, and served thru the Revolutionary, Indian, and Wars of 1812, and never was wounded. Truly he bore a charmed life. He was born in Maryland in 1762, the year the French started making salt at Salt Lick. He died Dec. 8, 1845 and was buried on his farm, and his grave is marked only by a grove of pine trees that are keeping vigil over the old warrior and pioneer's resting place.

Among the various blockhouses that were built between Big Sandy and Limestone in the 1790's was one which some people claimed was located at the mouth of Quick's Run. We think this is error, and that the Quicks Run spot was not the blockhouse, but a proposed county seat, as we mentioned earlier in this article. Jacob Stricklett, the subject of this sketch, was an Indian fighter who served with Wayne at Fallen Timbers, and was quartered at one time in this blockhouse. Before his death, he pointed out to his grandchildren the location of the blockhouse, which was at Carrs, Ky. on the shores of the Ohio River on land now owned by the Bierley family. Sheltered in this blockhouse were the Stout, Cox, and Stalcup families. Stricklett married Martha Cox, a widow whose husband was killed by Indians, the marriage taking place in Adams County, Ohio, in 1798, they afterwards settling at the Head of Quicks Run, at mouth of Martin's Fork. Slipping from this blockhouse at opportune times, the settlers struggled to clear some ground that they might plant. Most of them had come from Pennsylvania. An incident handed down from generation to generation happened at this station:

While the menfolks were working on the clearing operations nearby, a canoe full of Indians slipped across the river, intent on garnering a few scalps and raiding, and got almost into the gates before noticed. There was quite a commotion among the younger women, some fainting, but one old grandmother who had been thru such affrays before in Pennsylvania, grabbed a musket and shot the first Indian, others succeeding in closing the gate, while the grandmother beat an alarm on a big drum, the usual method of giving alarm at the frontier settlements. By the time the men reached the blockhouse, the Indians were half way back across the river. On another occasion two children, John and Obadiah, sons of Obadiah Stout were tommyhawked and killed near the station. Jacob Stricklett came from Pennsylvania, and served in the Indian wars under Wayne, and had his leg broken in three places when his horse was shot under him at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. He was short, square shouldered and very active until crippled. In his old age he had a dispute with a neighbor (whose name no person now remembers) and sent word that he was going to kill him. The subject of this threat, knowing the old warrior meant exactly what he said, prepared to defend his life, and when the two met, the neighbor fired first, killing Stricklett. An impetuous streak ran thru the family, which caused some of the succeeding generations much trouble and bloodshed. A great-grandson of the old fighter, Mr. L.M. Stricklett, is still living in Vanceburg, also a great-grand-daughter, Mrs. Jessie Hammond, together with other descendants, including Orville Plummer, Bertram Stricklett, the Irwins, Queens, and many other who are numbered among the county's finest and substantial citizens. Mr. John Augustus Doyle, of Cincinnati, to whom the writer wishes to acknowledge untold help in the preparation of this manuscript is a great-great grandson of the John Doyle heretofore written of, and Sarah Stricklett, grand-daughter of Jacob Stricklett.

Another inmate of this blockhouse was George Calvin, who gave aid to the settlers against any band of lurking Indians, and his services were marked, and his hatred for the Red Man was very bitter. The late John H. McCann related years before his death, that he had once had a spot pointed out to him by one Samuel Ails,

that Calvin had shown him (Ails) where he had once killed an Indian. It happened this way: In the early days it was the custom, when you turned your horses out to graze, to fasten a bell on the leader's neck so they would be easily found. On this particular morning the horse was wanted for some purpose, and search was made for it, but it could not be found. Finally the sharp ear of Calvin detected the sound of the bell far back in the forest on the side of the river hill (near Dam 32 Ohio River.) He became suspicious at once. Slipping away into the forest with bis trusty rifle in hand, he crossed the ridge on the Quicks Run side, coming up behind the spot from which the sound of the bell was coming. He had a suspicion it was an ambuscade of one or more Indians, using the belled animal as a decoy. Moving silently and carefully through the woods, ever on the alert for Indian signs, he was finally rewarded. Looking just ahead to him, he saw an Indian standing watching the approach of the man from the valley. His intention was too plain to be mistaken. Calvin,raising his rifle, took deliberate aim and fired. The Indian leaped into the air with an agonized yell and fell at the foot of the tree, a crumpled heap. Mr. Colvin, like many old pioneers of his day, is buried near the old church at Martin, on Quicks Run, in an unmarked grave.

Another of these pioneers was John McCann, ancestor of the family by that name who still reside in the vicinity settled by "Big John" McCann, who came to Kentucky in a flat boat in 1792. Near the mouth of the Scioto River they were attacked by Indians and some of the party killed, the survivors landing at Limestone (Maysville). His son William McCann married Jane McKenzie in 1812. He served in the War of 1812 and witnessed the killing of Tecumseh, the great Indian Chief. William McCann's grandson, John McCann (1855-1926) who married Flora Marshall, daughter of Humphrey Marshall, a relative of Chief Justice John Marshall, spent his life on the hallowed acres of his illustrious forbearers, and was a close student of local history. The writer is indebted to his writing for much of the material in this article. Brilliant intellect and talent have been characteristic of this family thru the generations. The daughter of John McCann (Mrs. Thos. J. Mackey) is now a resident of Vanceburg.

Another early settler on Quick's Run was Thomas Pool, who saw service also in the War of 1812, and was with Commodore Perry at the Battle of Lake Erie when he sent the famous message to General Harrison, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." He afterwards landed and joined General Johnson's army in defeating Tecumseh and the British at the Battle of the Thames in 1813.

Another veteran of the War of 1812 was one William McGinnis. It seems as if, like many another man of his day, his quick temper and tart tongue kept him in plenty of trouble. At the outbreak of the war, he and his wife had a misunderstanding over some trivial domestic happening, which threw him into such a rage that he left home and made his way to the shores of Lake Erie and enlisted in a company of soldiers who were cutting down trees, and hewing out timbers for the building of Commodore Perry's fleet. Being a skilled woodsman and an artist with the broad axe and adz, his value was at once recognized. But alas for the Kentucky backwoodsman whose only law was his own sweet will and who took orders from no one, not even the little wife. In the course of the work, which as all ship and boat building, must be done strictly to a well designed and laid out plan, he and a superior officer had a difference of opinion as to just how a certain thing had to be done and a certain way. Before he had time to realize what he was doing, and the dire consequences under the military code, he proceeded to illustrate and drive home his point of view with a terrific blow that found its mark on his officer's jaw. Too late he then realized the enormity of his act, and took flight before he could be seized by the other workers. He managed to make it to one of the ships which had been completed and which was riding at anchor. Here he hid himself until the fleet was completed, manned, and put to sea, when he presented himself to Perry and frankly related the cause of his flight and hiding. The Commodore was impressed with his manner and bearing, and finally said , "Well I can use all the fighters I can get on this trip," and ordered McGinnis set to work. His first good impressions of the man strengthened daily, and when at the height of the battle of Lake Erie, when Perry hauled down his flag from the riddled "Lawrence" and rowed in an open boat, amid a shower of musket balls and grapeshot, to the "Niagara", his flag under his arm, among the men in the boat with him was McGinnis. By the end of the war, his ruffled feelings toward his consort was assuaged enough to permit his return to his Lewis County domicile. His great-grandson, Dr. Herbert M. Bertram, today is one of Vanceburg's physicians and surgeons and Coroner of Lewis County.

Another blockhouse stood in the lower end of Pence Bottom, at head of Manchester Island, located about where the farms of Wm. Highfield and Mrs. Cynthia Dunbar now stands. A small branch called "Blockhouse Run" empties into the Ohio River near there. Very little is remembered of it or its inhabitants. Gen. Massie and Wm. Campbell (who married Mary Stricklett, thought to be a sister of Jacob Stricklett) had done some surveying in the vicinity, coming across the river from their headquarters at Manchester. Israel Donalson, the Ohio pioneer, tells of being captured by Indians while surveying in Ohio just across from the fort. Gen. Massie, Wm. Lytle, and a James Tittle, from Kentucky who wanted to buy the land, escaped. He wrote years later "I could see the men walking about the blockhouse on the Kentucky shore, but they heard nothing of it" (the chase down the Ohio shore resulting in his capture.)

The only recorded pitched battle with Indians in Lewis County occurred at Kirk's Springs, in the southern part of the county. Collin's History says that a party of Indians who had stolen some horses from some of the inland stations, were overtaken at Kirk's Springs, where after a sharp fight, they fled.

The only other incorporated town in the County is Concord, twelve miles west of Vanceburg. In 1828 the Legislature authorized the formation of a town on the lands of John and Edward Stephenson just west of Sycamore Creek, and the Lewis County Court granted a petition by these two gentlemen in the March term of 1830. The first trustees were Chauncy B. Shepherd,Geo. Boyd, Tavenor Moore and William Watkins, Samuel Stephenson, clerk, Thomas Lindley, treasurer, and

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A SALUTE TO THE JULY JUBILEE

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Isaac Chandler, collector. There was at one time a large tannery here, operated by the Grimes family, who were related to Jesse Grant, father of Gen. U.S. Grant. Old residents now long gone said that the Grants, father and son, worked at one time in this tanyard. In the early 1800's Mrs. Cummins, a widow with seven sons, came to the county and located on the land between Brush Creek Island and Sycamore Creek. At the foot of this island they had a horse mill, also a mill boat built on two flat boats with a water wheel between them, so that the current of the water ran the mill. The horse mill was later converted into a steam mill and sawed lumber to build countless flat boats and the steamboats "John Hancock," "Clendel", "Lady Byron", and "Elk". One of the sons, William Cummins, was the first man to command a steamboat between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Charleston, W. Va. He married Eliza Myers, Feb. 1, 1827. Relatives in this generation are Mr. J. Leslie Myers and Mr. John Lewis Hammond, of Vanceburg, the latter related through the Caines family, another pioneer family of the county. He still has the sheepskin parchment land warrant signed by Governor Beverly Randolph, of Virginia, for the land first settled by the widow and family of Samuel Cummins. Mr. Myers cherishes an old freight book of the steamboat operated by the family of Cummins more than a century ago.

Edward Stephenson was the first Magistrate in Concord; Larkin J. Proctor, who afterwards located in Clarksburg as a law partner of the late George Morgan Thomas and as a member of early legislatures, made a memorable struggle for the establishment of the public school system, was the first attorney; King D. McClain, whose descendants are yet numbered among the town's prominent citizens, operated the first brick yard, where the brick for houses still standing were made. The first physician was a Dr. Lindley; John Lovel the first cabinet maker; Samuel Stephenson, first merchant and postmaster; Martin Bliss, first tailor; Thomas Brown, the first regular ferryman, which enterprise is carried on today by Chas. Thomas, whose family likewise were among the early settlers. Mr. Brown also built barges and flatboats, and his two sons, Paris C. Brown and August W. Brown afterwards became prominent Cincinnati business men. The first cooper (barrel maker) was J. P. Hendrickson, and John Taylor whose descendants are still citizens of the town, operated the first wharf boat. In December, 1845, the steamboats "Delarck" and "Martha" collided in front of Concord, and both boats were a total loss. A few weeks later in January, 1846, the "Raleigh" and the "Lawrence" collided just below Concord and sank in shallow water. Both were loaded with flour.

The first newspaper in Lewis County, called THE PIONEER, was published here in 1850. It was edited and published by E. Holderness. One issue tells of a gala day, a celebration given by the "Pacific Division of Temperance", when from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons were present. Prof. Bell, of Maysville, was the orator of the day, while the Manchester Band discoursed sweet music. Up to about 1870, great balls were given here, attended by persons from all over the country and nearby cities.

PART III
May 16, 1940

Not long after the settlements at Vanceburg, settlers began to arrive on Cabin Creek, the principal stream in the western section of the county. It received its name from the number of Indian huts which the first settlers found along its banks. The first postoffice in the county, so far as we are able to learn, was established here in 1798. Early mail was carried on horseback from Maysville to the mouth of Big Sandy River (Catlettsburg) once a week. The late T.B. Harrison, a famous Mason of that day, when a boy carried the mail over this route for a year. His two sons, T.B. Harrison Jr. and Ralph Harrison, are prominent business men in Vanceburg at this day. Would that we had the facile pen and mine of information of Clara Degman Hook, a descendant of the celebrated Degman family, that we might do this country justice. Early settlers, many of whose descendants still reside in this section, include the Barkleys, Fenwicks, Tullys, Bradleys, Rowlands, Teagers, Givens, Fearis, Hughes, Boyds, Scotts, Blounts, McNeals, Marshalls, Banes, Emmons, Hendricksons, Hulls, Grigsbys, Pollitts, Hendersons, Truesdells, Bevards, Tylers, Craigs, Irwins, and others.

Two of the first churches in the county were established both before the county was organized. Old East Fork, the mother of all Christian, or as some designate them, Disciples Church had such religious giants as Alexander Campbell, Barton W. Stone and "Raccoon John" Smith filling their pulpits in the early days. In the churchyard here, too, are graves of countless pioneers. One can better appreciate Gray's Elegy after a visit to this old cemetery, with its unusual inscriptions on the tombstones. On one of the Rowland graves, the marker states that "He was a Disciple of Alexander Campbell and a Son of Temperance."

Old Ebenezer Presbyterian Church was located here in 1806. Here also is a very old graveyard, with their quaint inscriptions. Some time in the 1850's, D.H. Baldwin, of Cincinnati, taught singing school at Ebenezer. He was of the Baldwin Music Co., which is yet in business in the Queen City.

But let us take a look at the families who made the first clearings in the primeval forest and erected their log cabins in other sections of the county. There is Salt Lick Creek. Records of Elijah Thomas (1804-1883), father of the late George Morgan Thomas (1828-1912) one of Lewis County's most illustrious sons, a teacher, lawyer, legislator, senator, congressman, judge, and solicitor of Internal Revenue under President McKinley, relates the following:

The first house on Salt Lick was at the Saltwells, about a mile south of Vanceburg, at Dry Run, built by John McDaniel. Another cabin was built nearby by Isaac Halbert, great-grandfather of the late Judge Wm. C. Halbert (1855-1931). Beginning at Esculapia, at the head of the valley, the first settler was an Englishman, John Powling. Next was Jesse Melson, then William Wilson. He had several sons, one of whom built a house on the Jones farm, now owned by John C. Walker. Here it was in 1846 that Frank Shaw built a tanyard, which he sold to

Continued On Page 9

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Jesse R. Grant, father of General U.S. Grant. This tanyard was afterward acquired by the late Judge Asbury Walker Fryer, who moved it to Vanceburg in the early 1870's. We have not been able to ascertain whether this (1846) was before or after Jesse Grant had the tanyard in Concord. He also operated a tanyard at the mouth of Grassy on Kinniconick, on the farm now owned by Lawrence Jones. The next house down the creek was on what was afterwards known as the Cropper farm, built by a Parker from Ohio.

Next was the Pugh farm, first settled by Henry Armstrong, passing in turn to Daniel Thomas, William Esham, and then to the grandfather of the late Samuel J. Pugh, this latter of whom rose to a prominent place in local politics, serving the county as its attorney, Judge, and finally representing the district in Congress. His wife was Araminta Thomas, daughter of George Morgan Thomas, whose career we recently reviewed. Another of the Pugh family was James R. Pugh 1st, prominent business man of the last century. His wife was Mary Halbert, daughter of Wm. C. Halbert (1817-1877) who, as heretofore mentioned, donated the present sites of the Court House and Grade School in Vanceburg. Bruce T. Pugh, son of Saml. J. Pugh; J. R. Pugh 3rd, and Mrs. Sam C. Johnson, grandchildren of James R. Pugh 1st occupy prominent positions in present day business, political, and social circles of the present day. The old Pugh farm is what is known today as the El Hackworth farm. In order next came Michael Dean, James McPike, the Campbell farm, owned by an old Revolutionary War veteran, who had served under Washington at Brandywine. Next came the farm settled by Landon Calvert in 1800.

Israel Thomas, Samuel Shortridge and Jesse B. Carrington continued on down to what is now known as the Valley. The first church (Baptist) and graveyard was on the other prong of Salt Lick Creek. Here was buried Landon Calvert and other old settlers, but the graveyard has long since been abandoned. The first school was taught by Edward Voiers or Veers, and the next by Jesse Carrington, who married Margaret Esham, eldest daughter of William Esham. Other early marriages were William Campbell and Mary Tulley, Henry Halbert and Sallie McDaniel, Archibald Frizzell and Alice Hance. Frizzell's name appears perhaps more frequently in old county records up to about the middle of the last century than any other person, he being the incumbent of many county offices. The last of these marriages was in the spring of 1805. Here, too, Elijah Thomas tells that he witnessed his first dance. It was in 1809 or 1810 and the fiddler was Randall Smallin. One of the dancers, he said, was clothed in buckskin moccasins, hunter's shirt and trousers, trimmed with red fringe.

Near the McDaniel cabin at the salt wells at Dry Run was built what was to become the best known house in the county, the old "Hunter's Home." In the early days of the nineteenth century W. B. Parker, who came from the vicinity of Lexington, and had located at Limestone (Maysville), used to make hunting trips into what is now Lewis County, usually bringing a company of companions. There were no taverns here at that early day, and cabins were few and far between. Bear, deer, wolves, panthers and wild cats were plentiful. Mr. Parker (we had better explain here and now that he was known as "Red Buck" Parker, of whom we shall hear more later on in the story) decided to build a hunting lodge for the use on these trips, which he did. It was a story and half log house, facing north, with a long porch overlooking a favorite "deer lick" near the salt wells. A huge fireplace for cooking as well as heating purposes, would accommodate a six foot backlog. Here "Red Buck" and his party held forth several years, when he decided to make it his home and brought his family to Lewis County, where he and his descendants were destined to this day to serve the county, in practically every office of honor and trust within the gift of the voters. His son was Leroy Preston Parker. It was he who in 1857 built in the lower end of Vanceburg the most famous old house in the town, known as the "McKellup house". It was in the upper room of this house that Polar Star Masonic Lodge was organized in 1858, and which also housed the local chapter of "Sons of Temperance." Three great-grandchildren of "Red Buck" Parker are still carrying high the torch in public service, the present County Judge Orville Preston Pollitt, who previously had served as County Clerk from 1898 to 1918, and before that as Deputy Clerk under Thom. A. Mitchell; Orville Preston Tannian, who after a deputy-ship under Mr. Pollitt, served as County Clerk from 1918 to 1929, and is now County Treasurer; Mrs. Lida Tannian Pollitt, whose daughter Mrs. Mary C. Geiger, and granddaughter Mary Powell Geiger, make the fifth and sixth generation of this old family. After the inclemencies and vicissitudes of nearly a century and a half, the old Hunters Home was finally razed in 1938, and the following year the old McKellup house met a like end.

The settlements on Kinniconick Creek date back to about the same time as the Salt Lick settlements. Henry C. Bruce settled at the mouth of Spy Run in 1812, his brothers George W. and Alexander Bruce locating nearby. At one time they had seven water mills running on the creek, four sawing lumber and four grain grinders. At about the same time John Craig located at the mouth of McDowell's Run. Beyond him J. Moore, Thomas Clark, Basil Duke, and Abner Brightman located. Oliver Dewey had a cabin at the mouth of Trace Fork in 1807, and the same year Aaron Stratton and Basil Burris located Kentucky land warrants on the opposite side of the creek. One Baldwin Smith settled next on Town Branch, about five miles from Vanceburg. Then Major McDaniel and son Ambrose located a land warrant at Laurel Fork and Scott's Branch, where the Thos. Cooper farm is now located. He sold out to Thomas Stone, Sr., whose grandson, Former County Judge W. T. Stone, is now a resident of Vanceburg, where he is loved and respected by all. About this time the Bloomfields, Euletts, Staggs, Dyers, Staffords, Liles, Knapps, whose families are all represented in the twentieth century, located here, the Nolens, Probsts, Standers, Heinischs, Eddingtons, and other following in their footsteps shortly afterward. The Rayburns too, found this country to their liking, and laid the foundation of political service and prestige. Here the Stamper family, by unflagging industry and business ingenuity started the career of wealth and influence that flowered into maturity with G. W. Stamper (1850-1938).

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, Stephen Lewis came down the Ohio on a flat boat, and after a short residence in what is now Portsmouth, Ohio, dropped on down the river to the mouth of Kinniconick, thence up the creek to the

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Tannery neighborhood. A Revolutionary War veteran, a member of Virginia's first families, where Fielden Lewis became the husband of Betty Washington, the wild Kentucky country strongly appealed to him, and here he made his home and ended his days by the placid waters of Kinny Creek, and became the progenitor of that family in Lewis and Carter Counties. His grandson, John R. Lewis, is still living on the old stamping ground of his grandsire, more than eighty years of age, still an omniverous reader, fully abreast with the times, and an authority on local history. Another relative of George Washington was a well-known Lewis Countian a century ago. She was Lucy Blakemore Bragg, of which we will write later on.

In the Tollesboro neighborhood, the following are named as among the first settlers: James Rowland, Joseph and James Fitch, John Salisberry, Peter and William Giddyns, Wm. Carr, Aaron Owens, John Hamlin, James Swearengin, Jesse Hamrick, Joseph Lyons, Robert Rea, Elijah Moore, Thomas Parker, Joseph Watkins, Peter Duzan, Gabriel Peed, Ezra and David Toncraye, Wm. Walker, Thos. Gillespie

In the Mud Lick neighborhood were Benj. Cole, Samuel Criswell, Wm. Murphy, Solomon Thomas, Saml. Spurgin, Andrew Means, John Thompson, Thos. Thompson, Abraham Plummer, James Silvey, John Maddox, H.C. Martin, John Bell, John Green, Caleb Taylor, John Hamman, Joshua Powers, and Wm. Quaintance.

In the Eastern end of the county, from Kinney Creek to the Greenup County Line, the following appear to have been the early settlers: Robert Bagby, Thos. Shain, Rowland Thomas, James Stephenson, Sr. and Jr., Thos. Mahan, Wm. Burk, the Foreman family, Jonas Hare, Josh Bailey, Wm. Bilderback, Wm. Harmon, Jacob Scott, Ed. Scott, Wm. Dorch, David and William Shain, J. W. Leach, James Laughlin, James Applegate, Joseph Huston, John Hardy, Anthony Thompson, Thos. Veach, John S. Laird, David Hudson, Wm. Hudson, Levy Connelly, Michael Stockwell, Christian Stailey, Thompson Stratton (who had a tavern on the banks of Kinney and had ferry license there in 1835), Willis Bagby, John Thompson, John and George Hoobler, Pleasant M. Savage, Rev. Elias Oliver, a Methodist minister, Joshua Owings, Chas. Cooley.

On Spy Run were Robt. B. and Nathaniel R. Garland, Jason and Elias Miller, Henry Liles, James Clark, Thos. Zornes, John, Levi, and William Royster, Thos. Williams, Thos. and Constantine Bruce, and Thomas and Edward Campbell.

In the Buck Lick country were Thomas West, Henry Morrison, Harmon Hurst, Wm. Rayburn, James Duke, Nicholas Wallingford, Jordan Ruark, Milton Grigsby, and the Bullock heirs.

Thus we see a cross-section of the county's pioneer citizens, and with very few exceptions, the third and fourth generation removed from the foregoing be found within a few miles of the very acres where their ancestors erected their first log cabin.

While poverty and hardship were the rule in those strenuous times, it was not ever thus. Even in those days it was possible for the keen business man, with vision and industry, to accumulate what in those days was almost the equal of the National debt. Witness the tax returns of John and Horatio Bruce, who were called into court in 1818 to give in their list, which for some reason the assessor had been unable to obtain: 24 slaves, 7 horses, 7,875 acres of land located in Lewis, Mason, Bourbon counties, which they valued from $7 to $40 an acre, the total valuation which they themselves placed on their estate being $77,600.00. It will be remembered that this family was operating eight water mills on Kinney Creek at the same time, and that their holding extended into several other Kentucky counties. Consider, too, that the entire income for the county was 702 tithes (poll tax on males over 21 years of age -- in cluding blacks -- and 70¢ each, together with fines, licenses, etc. only amounted to $746.50. The costs of operating the county was only $230.57½. Officials were paid by fees incident to the performance of their various duties, making arrests, issuing court papers, writing deeds, legal documents, etc. The county clerk had a scale of prices appertaining to the work of his office, but he did not receive these, only a commission, which in 1812 was only 5 per cent of all the money he collected. The State received the remainder of the fruits of his labor. In 1810 the Sheriff's salary for the entire year was $40.00; the county attorney $34.00; the Commonwealth Attorney $100.00. For witness fee in a case in court in 1808, it was ordered that Jonathan Ruggles pay Matthew Burriss "two shillings and one penny" for one day's attendance as witness.

At the October term of 1812, one William Cottingham objected to a road being established through his land, and a jury awarded him 21½¢ which was immediately paid in open court by Archibald Frizzell. This was the Quicks Run road. In 1819 it took Wm. B. Parker seventy days to assess the county for taxes, at the cost of $1 per day. He was allowed $10 for making out the list, and his year's work thus netted him $80.00. Not having enough "irons in the fire" in the way of business enterprises, we find the Bruce brothers making salt in 1819.

Around 1812, the writer's maternal great-grandfather, John Carter, settled on Quick's Run on what is now known as the McVaney farm, marrying Lucinda Carr, daughter of James Carr, in 1825. Though descended from "King" Carter and "Secretary" Carter of the Virginia family of that name, there is no evidence that he brought any of their wealth to Kentucky with him, nevertheless he apparently found no hardship in raising twelve children of his own, and adopting thirteen children of neighbors who died and left those orphans. He was a great hunter of deer and bear, and kept one hundred dogs, to which one slave was assigned whose sole duty it was to boil mush in a huge iron kettle to feed them thrice daily. In June 1821 he was appointed overseer of the road from Quick's Run to Heath's Mill (near the present site of Fly Branch school.) His daughter Lucy married John Voiers. In the April term of 1827, he and W. B. Parker were ordered by the court to go to the house of Wm. Fink, and examine into the situation of said Fink, and ascertain if they stand in need of any provisions, etc., and to furnish them what will be necessary for their use till the next court. "That's how they did it then!"

Continued On Page 12

CONGRATULATIONS VANCEBURG

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Continued From Page 10

said an old citizen, "and that's how humanity manifested itself toward a suffering or unfortunate member of society, in our grandfathers' day." The man afterward died, and his children were among the ones taken into the Carter home. John Carter emigrated to Indiana in the 1850's, Abe Fink,one of the children going with him, and was still living there at an advanced age in 1926 when the writer had some correspondence with him. Once he wrote "John Carter was a fine man. Sometimes he would get mad and swear, but never around the house."

In the one hundred and thirty-three years of its history, only once was there a legal hanging in Lewis County. In September 1815 a negro slave named George, the property of James Hill of Bath County, was tried for the attempted rape of the eleven year old daughter of Walter Davis. Witnesses against him were John Harrison and Thomas Mitchell. Before a jury composed of Henry Halbert, Geo. Thomas, Jarret G. Smith, Archibal Frizzell, Wm. Cottingham, John Fry, Thos. Gayle, Plummer Thomas, Robert Voiers, Samuel Cummins, Elias Stalcup and James Martin, he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The sheriff built a gallows just across the road from Clarksburg, on the raising ground on the farm now owned by Orville P. Tannian, where the sentence was carried out on October 27, 1815. The grandfather of Circuit Judge Harvey, Seth Parker, once started to erect a dwelling on the spot, but his wife refused to live anywhere near the place, and a house was built about a mile south of Clarksburg.

Another hanging, not a legal execution, but by an enraged mob, happened in 1876 near the old Hunter's Home. On Monday morning Robert Ellis, aged 26, the son of a former Sheriff Samuel Ellis was shot and instantly killed by George Washington Lee, 52, as young Ellis was cutting oats on his father's farm near Tollesboro. Lee went direct to Tollesboro and gave himself up to Constable Hughes, who brought him direct to the jail at Vanceburg, where he told officers that he had killed Ellis because he suspected him of being intimate with his wife, who was several years his junior. The following day, Tuesday, July 18, 1876 Robert Ellis was buried, and after his funeral, a mob started forming and as soon as it was dark, started on horseback to Vanceburg. There they surrounded the jail, overpowered Willis Hisey, the jailer, secured his keys and took Lee into custody. Many recruits joined the mob in Vanceburg, and then they started back toward Tollesboro. When a little over a mile from the jail they drove the one horse wagon on which Lee lay bound and gagged, under the overhanging branch of an oak tree, threw a rope they had secured from a derrick in Vanceburg, over the branch, and slipped a noose on the other end around Lee's neck. The gag was removed and he was asked if he had anything to say before they hanged him. He replied that he had killed Ellis on suspicion, and declined to make any further comment. The wagon was then driven out from under him,and as he struggled in mid air, two charges from a shot gun was fired into his body. The next morning when news got abroad of what had happened in the night, hundreds from all parts of the country milled around the gruesome spectacle. Two sons of Leroy Preston Parker, John and Thomas, started to drive into a harvest field over the side road above which the man was suspended. The horses became frightened and refused to approach the spot, but the late John C. Ingrim came forward and seized the corpse by the feet and pulled it aside, while the horses were forced under the limb and into the field. It was not until past eight o'clock on the morning of July 19th that officers came and took down the body. The coroner's jury found "that Wash Lee came to his death at the hands of persons unknown to the jury." Tradition has it that the mob was composed of some of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county, and while subsequent investigations were made from time to time, nothing ever came of it. There are still people living who as children went out the next morning and saw the body still hanging, and that there are still people living who know all the "inside" of the case, and the name of some of the members of the mob, but their lips are forever sealed, and they will carry the secret to their graves, so weighty is the obligation binding them to eternal silence. This narrative the writer heard from a person "who knew", and from contemporary newspapers, but was pledged to secrecy so long as his informant lived. This gentleman is now dead, and I am giving it to the public exactly as I heard it from him, and from the newspaper reports of the day. About two years ago the old tree, which had become hollow and decayed, caught fire and had to be cut down be-

Mr. Dugan at his home east of Vanceburg.

cause of the danger of its falling on the highway, but fragments of it are still preserved in some quarters.

PART IV
May 23, 1940

Another oddity in these days is an order of the Court in October 1824, to establish a whipping post in the court yard, at a cost of Six Dollars.

In those days public servants who "made good" in their respective offices seem to have had no opposition for their jobs. Witness the case of Joseph Robb, who was county court clerk from 1810 to 1854, a fact which attested on his tombstone in the old Clarksburg Cemetery. Then there is Archibald Frizzell who was coroner almost continually from the county's formation until 1840. Alfred Harrison was County Surveyor from 1854 almost up to the time of his death in 1902. Judge J.M. Lee, who was born in 1856 and is still very much alive, was elected County Judge repeatedly over a period of thirty six years, with few breathing spells while others took their try at the job, while the late Judge Asbury Walker Fryer was elected repeatedly prior to the dawning of the twentieth century.

Family avocations, too, continue for generations. Succeeding John P. Pell, who was County Surveyor from 1842, was his pupil Alfred Harrison, who served, as previously stated, from 1854 to 1902, (Peter Mawk and E.C. Rowland interrupting his continuity for a few terms.) He was succeeded by his grandson, Ernest Staley. Another grandson, Ivan W. Sanders, succeeded Staley. At Sanders' death, the transit and compass fell, like the mantle of Elijah, on the third grandson, Ed Rand, a thoroughly trained engineer, the demands for whose service comes often beyond local confines. On his father's side, Mr. Rand is descended from Col. Jacob Rand, the classmate graduating in 1829 with Socrates Holbrook from Athens College, which we have alluded to in early Vanceburg history.

Take the case of the Vanceburg and Sandy Springs (Ohio) ferry across the Ohio River. In 1812 Jonathan Kenyon received the ferry license from the Ohio side, which the family has held continuously since that time, a great-grandson Earl Kenyon, being its operator at this day, and living on the farm occupied by the Kenyon family for one hundred and twenty-eight years.

Perhaps we of this vicinity are relics of the "horse and buggy" days. And as for partisan politics, we have frequently been grouped by our Democratic friends as the unholy trio "Maine, Vermont, and Lewis County." True, we take to changes slowly, and after thorough investigation. We are hidebound by ancient custom, usage, and tradition. Families faithfully and zealously subscribe to mid-Victorian periodicals, which they seldom read, "just because Grandma always took that paper." A housewife was observed putting a piece of red flannel, about the size of a postage stamp, in the bottom of an old fashioned oil lamp. Asked what virtue the flannel was in the burning of the lamp, she replied "Oh, I don't know. Grandma always did it!" And so on. I could give dozens of such instances. Such as stopping the family clock the instant a member of the family died -- the immediate covering of any mirror that might be in the death chamber by sheet, towel, or drape of some sort -- the terror of a howling dog when someone in the house is ill -- the object fright caused by a bird that might happen to get into the house-- the consternation caused to some should any persons with whom they are walking might pass on the opposite side of a post or tree. Both must pass on the same side. Or should you give a friend a knife or other edged instrument as a gift, always make them give you a penny in exchange, otherwise the knife will cut your friendship, as the post or tree would surely divide it.

Standing in the Court House yard is the first monument to soldiers of the Union Army ever to be erected south of the Mason-Dixon line. Not that we did not have many gallant boys who wore the gray. No state in the Union was worse divided than was Kentucky in their sympathies and services to the North and South, and no county in our state worse divided than was Lewis County. Brothers and cousins fought each other on battle fronts, and came home from the war to fight on sight of each other on the streets or in the fields, and engage in guerilla warfare a decade after Abraham Lincoln was entombed at Springfield. Forty years after the close of the (as Mark Twain designated it "Late Unpleasantness)" a prominent lady, passing a 4th of July celebration, shrieked "Hurraw for Jeff Davis" and narrowly escaped being mobbed by other ladies in the audience. The late Theodore Roosevelt, speaking from the rear end of his train here once, was almost blown from the platform when a man popped up from under the car, almost in his face, and roared "Hurrah for Bryan!" It was a strange situation here. The majority of the people were slave owners, but placed the preservation of the Union before their personal interest, consequently Democrats were found in the blue ranks, and Republicans sometimes wore the gray. The Union-Democrats were frequently assailed at elections years afterwards, "Yah, why don't you vote the way you fight!" Their comrades in arms could not understand why that they could vote anything but the straight Republican ticket, having fought in the Union Army. And vise-versa. In the early 1900's, when political battles began to get hot, school children whose parents differed politically "broke off diplomatic relations" with their erstwhile chums, and often fought pitched battles until the election was over and things cooled down a bit. And even within the past year a citizen was heard to refer to another who was born further south in the state as "a d--m rebel so and so!" And another, during a spell of illness, was particular to make his funeral arrangements, stressing in particular that "I have been a Democrat all my life, and I want a Democrat undertaker to bury me!" And to insure his wishes being carried out, set aside the amount of money necessary for his funeral expenses to the credit of an undertaker who filled the necessary political requirements.

Of the tales that have wakened more than local interest, none is more astounding than the "Larkin Liles Tale". From the lips of old timers, now long since gone, some of them relatives of our subject, I have gleaned the information that forms the basis of the tale. In the rough and rugged Kinney country, near Straight Fork,

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FRIDAY

6:00 p.m.	Ice Cream Social	Downtown	
7:00 p.m.	Rubicks's Cube Contest Hula Hoop Contest Greased Pole Contest Tug-a-War Egg Pitching Contest	Boat Docks	Athletic Boosters
8:00 p.m.	Blue Grass Music	Downtown	Vanceburg-Lewis County Improvement Association

SATURDAY

8:00 a.m.	Pancake Breakfast	Goodwin's Lot	Lion's Club
10:00 a.m.	Parade	Downtown	Bill Bonner Pameal Hester and Brenda Bailey
All-Day	Machinery Show	Central	Donnie Stafford
12:00 p.m.	Automible Show		Jaycees
1:00 p.m.	Muzzle Loading & Archery	Boat Docks	Sportsman Club
All-Day	Noah Kinney Show	Downtown	Noah & Charley Kinney
All-Day	Flea Market	Downtown	
All-Day	Arts & Crafts	Community Center	Nellie Blevins
6:00 p.m.	Ice Cream Social	Downtown	
7:30 p.m.	Square Dance	Downtown	Square Dance Club
	Clogging Contest Fiddling Contest Banjo Contest		
8:30 p.m.	Dance/WKQQ	Boat Docks	Vanceburg-Lewis County Improvement Association
9:30 to 10:00 p.m.	Fireworks after games	Central School	Lion's Club

SUNDAY

11:00 a.m.	Community Church Service	Courthouse Lawn	Ministrial Association
11:30 a.m.	Community Picnic	Courthouse Lawn	Ministrial Association
1:00 p.m.	Pie Auction	Courthouse Lawn	Brenda Worthington
1:00 p.m.	Machinery Show	Central School	Don Stafford
1:30 p.m.	Best Dressed Female Best Dressed Male Husband Calling Contest	Courthouse Lawn	Vanceburg-Lewis County Improvement Association
2:00 p.m.	Horse Shoe Throw	City Park	Chamber of Commerce
2:00 p.m.	Pet Show	Corner of Front & Court Street	Brenda Worthington
2:00 p.m.	Coon Dog Trade	Corner of Front & Court Street	Willard Burriss
3:00 p.m.	Big Wheel Race Scavenger Hunt Sack Race	Downtown 10 yrs & under	Jaycettes
4:00 p.m.	Canoe Race	City Park	Merchants Association
7:00 p.m.	Gospel Music	Courthouse Lawn	

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lived Larkin Liles, a back woodsman and hunter, a member of the sterling family whose members now, as then, exemplify honest and high principle. Coming to Vanceburg, which his neighbors did several times each year, one of the journeys found him in the tavern of James Carr (some say the host was one James Redden) on May 21, 1836. His besetting sin, or as it seems to be in some folks more properly called a disease, was his love of whiskey, a malady that in those days, as now, was confined to the mountains, but found its devotees in the high places as well. After a few drinks, the absolute fearlessness of his nature and his love for a good fight came quickly to the surface, and he became involved in an argument with one Edward Campbell, which soon burst into a rough and tumble fight, in which it was every man for himself and Devil take the loser, and Liles was not slow to employ the weapons nature had given him, both teeth and claws, in his attack and defense. In those days a fist-and-skull fight was the delight of the village idler, and he ran to witness it and take part in the excitement without the fear or thought of a stray bullet or an accidental thrust of a razor edged hunting knife between his ribs. A crowd quickly gathered and formed a ring around these mountain gladiators, until the fight became so fast and furious and the uproar so great that Harry Parker, the Deputy Sheriff, was called upon to "command the peace." This he did and arrested both fighters. In the trial at Clarksburg on June 28th, 1836, the witnesses being the Deputy Sheriff, Richard Pell and Stephen Bliss, the defendant was found guilty of mayhem, committed upon the person Edward Campbell, by "biting off his lower lip," and he was sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary at Frankfort. It was a hard task for "Uncle Buck" (W.B.) Parker, the high sheriff, that same man who we related as building the Hunters Home, to have to take his friend Liles to prison. The worthy sheriff was known and loved from Big Sandy River to Cincinnati, as well as by everyone in the county, and he and Liles were particularly good friends. Many was the time they had hunted the bear and deer together, many the nights had Uncle Buck spent beneath Lile's hospitable roof, with apples roasting on the hearth before the roaring log fire, the wicker demijohn handy for the occasional toddy, while the good wife prepared the venison steak and corn pone, and listened to the tales of that great man, the "high sheriff" who was to spend the night at their home. Those days were gone forever, and now he stood by the side of the Sheriff, uttering not a word of complaint of the sentence meted out by his peers, good men and true, and all of them his friends, at that. Once outside the courtroom, his voice grew husky and trembled as he turned to the Sheriff with this most extraordinary request:

"Uncle Buck, won't you let me go home and get my corn crop in, to fatten the hogs and cut up enough wood for the winter, and then I'll meet you here any day you say and you can take me to Frankfort?"

The Sheriff knew his man. "How long will it take ye, Larkin?" "About two weeks". "Go ahead and do it." And in just two weeks to the hour Liles presented himself at the county seat. "Al right Larkin," said the Sheriff, "you stay here at the house with me tonight and tomorrow we'll go to Vanceburg and catch the boat to Maysville, and take the stage from there to Frankfort."

Now comes the most astounding part of the veracious history. Liles hesitated a moment and then said "I'd rather not do it, Uncle Buck. You go that way, and I'll take my gun and walk through the mountains to Frankfort. Maybe I'll kill some game on the way over. We'll meet there any time ye say." "Al right, Larkin," said the sheriff, telling him just about when the stage would reach Frankfort. Whereat Liles shouldered his rifle and disappeared into the 150 miles of forest, most of it wild and unbroken, streams to ford, mountains to climb, that law between him and the doors of the penitentiary, with no compass but the sun in the heavens. But he beat the U.S. Mail stage ten hours, entering Frankfort at early morning, and inquired his way to the Governor's mansion, a long gaunt, mountaineer dressed in buckskin garments, a coonskin cap on his head with the tail dragging down his back, with a long squirrel rifle on his shoulder. After breakfast, Governor Clark coming out of the mansion on his way to the Capitol, beheld this strange looking figure and stopped to address him. "Say, mister, be you the Govemor?" asked Liles. "Yes, my man. I am the Governor. What can I do for you?" "Well, Governor, my name is Larkin Liles and I come up here from Lewis County to git in the penitentiary for bittin' Ed Campbell's lip off. Seen anything of Buck Parker?"

The Governor asked in amazement "Who is Buck Parker?" "Why Buck Parker is the High Sheriff of Lewis County. I thought everybody knowed that. We all call him Red Buck Parker. He was to come by stage and meet me here. I walked thru."

Liles was sitting wearily on the Governor's step, his rifle on his lap. Now Governor Clark was a gentleman of the old school who generally consulted no one but Governor Clark, and after hearing Liles' astounding statement, muttered to himself: "Don't that beat Hell."

"Governor, Uncle Buck ain't here yet, and I don't want to lose no time. Can't you put me in the penitentiary and tell Uncle Buck where he can find me?"

The Governor could not believe his ears, but asked "Have you had your breakfast, Mr. Liles?" just as if he had been addressing the Secretary of State. Liles shook his head and told the Governor he had been traveling all night and had "just arriv."

He was taken into the mansion and given a stiff horn of whiskey and his breakfast, and then told to go over to the Capitol and remain until the Governor could find out more about it. Late in the afternoon the stage rolled into Frankfort, where the Sheriff found Liles in the Governor's office. After the officer had told his story from beginning to end, the Governor asked "Well, what's the matter with this man. Is he a damned fool? Couldn't he have escaped?"

"He ain't no fool by a long shot, Governor. He's just honest. Sure he could have escaped and all your militia and bloodhounds would never catch him!" replied Uncle Buck.

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Governor Clark tried to look solemn, but there was a suspicious glisten in his eye, as he blew his nose violently.

'Well, I'll be damned. Uncle Buck, let's take a drink."

So Liles was called into the inner office, and all three interviewed the Governor's jug.

"And he bit a man's lip off! Well! Well! Did it disfigure him, Uncle Buck?"

"Why, bless you, no, Governor. That feller had a lip like a hippopotamus, and he's still got plenty left."

The Governor seized his pen and affixed his signature to a document with a big red seal, which he handed to Liles saying:

"Mr. Liles, go home to your family. You shall never enter the walls of the penitentiary while Clark is Governor of Kentucky."

Larkin Liles returned to his home in Lewis County where some ten or twelve years afterwards, while he was quietly sitting on the bank of the creek fishing, he was shot in the back from ambush and died without uttering a word. The spot is still known as "Larkin's riffle." I was told by relatives a person with whom he had some trouble, had hired a third party to murder him. Of course, this was never proven or no action of any kind taken, so in deference of innocent descendants, the alleged slayer shall go unidentified.

In Woodland Cemetery at Vanceburg there is a grave stone, that on account of its curious lettering, attracts much attention. Also it is the object of pilgrimages of persons coming to see the grave of George Washington's kinswoman. The inscription reads: "Lucy Blakemore Bragg was born April 8, 1764 in Frederick Co., Virginia and married to Thos. Bragg Sept. 20, 1781, and died in Lewis County, Kentucky, Nov. 1, 1862. Ninety eight years old, with a mind clear and brilliant to the last." A grandson, Mr. Henry Redden, who died last year at the age of 89, while standing at Mrs. Bragg's grave, told the writer much of his recollections of her, he being 13 years old at the time of her death. Her father was Thomas Blakemore, whose mother was a Ball, a cousin to the mother of George Washington. Her mother was Anne Neville, youngest daughter of Capt. George Neville. Speaking of her mother she said "At the age of ninety, she was lithe and active, with a deep and thoughtful piety, a cheerful spirit and fine manners. In person she was slight and delicate of feature, retaining to the last traces of her beauty, neat in her attire, erect and dignified, seated in her armchair of which she never touched the back, her face framed in an abundance of silver hair, her shoe buckles fronting a very shapely foot, of which she was a little proud.

Mrs. Bragg often told that on Washington's journey from the Battle of Yorktown in 1781 to New York, he stayed all night with her father and kissed her and called her "Cousin Lucy." Her brother, George Blakemore was on Washington's staff then, and he (Washington) said to my father "I always call your son 'Smiling George'".

Little did Anne Neville Blakemore anticipate the different mode of life that was destined for her daughter Lucy, when with her husband, Thomas Bragg, they moved into the vast wilderness of Kentucky, finally ending at Vanceburg. The husband's name appears as a witness in court in 1816. In 1819 he was granted license to operate a tavern in Vanceburg. Forty years after her marriage, Lucy Bragg was a widow, and received a license for her tavern above Vanceburg. At the sale of her husband's personal property to settle his estate, we find her bidding in various essentials to continue the tavern business, including slaves, silverwear, house furniture, dishes, cooking utensils, etc.

The old Bragg tavern was located within the city limits of Vanceburg as they are at present, on a vacant lot between the Saml. J. Pugh dwelling, now owned and occupied by Ben H. Rice, and the dwelling built by the late E. C. Rowland, now owned and occupied by John Denham. The street running between the Rice property and Wamsley Lumber Co., from the river bank to East Second Street past the Standard Oil Co. plant is named Bragg Street. The old "Bragg spring" still bubbles forth at the north end of this street, just below the top of the river bank. The hearthstone of the old log tavern is now in the rock wall fronting the residence of the late A.M. Plummer on East Second Street, and has often been pointed out by him to the writer.

We often speculate if Lewis County's two relatives of George Washington ever met and talked of their illustrious kinsman. Stephen Lewis, the other relative whom we have heretofore mentioned was living in the country in the first quarter of the 1800's.

Thos. and Lucy Bragg's daughter, Amanda, married Alexander Bruce Feb. 18, 1819. The daughter of Alexander and Amanda (Bragg) Bruce, Lucy Ann Bruce, married Samuel Ellis in 1849. They became the parents of the unfortunate Robert Ellis, whose death at the hands of Geo. Wash. Lee in 1876, resulted in the latter's hanging by a mob, which has been heretofore narrated. Another daughter of Alexander and Amanda (Bragg) Bruce, became the wife of Thomas Redden on March 1, 1836, and their sons Harvey, Bell, Moss, and Henry Redden became prominent citizens of the county, and owners and operators of steamboats plied the waters of the Ohio, Kanawha, Cumberland, Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. This latter son related to me the story of his pioneer great-grandmother. The father, too, was a steamboat operator of the Steamer "Hunter" at the time of his marriage with Brunette Bruce. It was at the home of Thomas and Brunette Bruce four miles west of Vanceburg that Lucy Blakemore Bragg passed away, Nov. 1, 1862 past 98 years of age.

An unsolved mystery since its occurrence has furnished much discussion among

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Lewis Countians during the last century. The date, as near as can now be ascertained, 1827, Rowland T. Parker operated a tavern in Vanceburg, where the City Park is now located. One night the dogs began to bark furiously, and when a servant opened the front door to investigate, she found a basket containing a baby girl. In the distance were heard sounds of oars, as a boat rapidly rowed across the Ohio River. When the basket was brought into the house, the following note was found pinned to the child: "This babe was torn from a mother's breast because of fame; Let Mary Pilgrim be her name." The babe was clothed in the finest of fine linen, with the finest of lace trimmings, indicating that the parents were very wealthy. A large supply of the same clothing was packed in the basket. Mr. Parker and his wife raised the child as their own, calling her Mary Pilgrim, as requested. Probably ten years thereafter a well dressed stranger rode into town on a fine Arabian horse. He sought lodging in the Parker tavern, although there were several others equally comfortable in the town. No one knew who he was or whence he come. He paid his board, apparently had ample funds, and his host pressed no questions, nor did the guest volunteer any information. He was quick to learn the story of Mary Pilgrim's arrival in the household, and apparently the young girl exerted strong fascination upon him, and his demeanor toward her was most kind and courteous, in contrast with his otherwise aloof behavior. One morning after he had been there a few weeks, he did not appear at breakfast, and the host, going to the guest room, found his bed had not been occupied, and all his belongings gone. Rushing to the stable, his horse was found in its usual place, but to the halter was a note reading: "This horse is for Mary Pilgrim." He was never heard of again. Not long afterward the family moved to Mason County, where she afterwards married a man whose identity is not positively known to this writer, and hence omitted. A gentleman told me recently that when a child, he was visiting in Rectorville, Ky. and had pointed out to him a young lady and was told that she was the daughter of Mary Pilgrim. He stated that if she were now living, she would be at least 80 years of age. And so ends the story of Mary Pilgrim.

PART V
May 30, 1940

And what country would be complete without buried treasure. Here is the tale of Lewis County's silver mine, as related many years ago by a Mr. W. R. Beatty, Sr. of Sciotoville, Ohio, and was once published in the Portsmouth, Ohio, Press:

The old silver mine was rediscovered by my great uncle, Andrew Beatty, in 1812, who prospected from the head of main Kinney to within 12 miles of Boone Furnace. He first heard of the story of the lost mine from old settlers in the neighborhood. In 1776 a small party of men were making their way from the East to the new settlements in Kentucky. One of their number, named McCormick, was captured by Indians. Just as he was about to be burned to a stake, three white men, who proved to be French missionaries, came upon the scene and saved McCormick's life. On the following day an Indian brought into camp a specimen of pure silver, which excited the curiosity of the Frenchmen. Upon making inquiry, they found that it existed in abundance near the camp. After careful consideration, they decided to work the mine, and one man -- De Burtte by name, and an Indian started for Fort Pitt for men and material. In due time they returned with sixteen other Frenchmen, and proceeded to build a smelter, make charcoal, and to open the mine. Twenty of the Indians remained with the French, and they continued their operations for nearly three years. The Revolution was now in full blast, and the Indians went on the war path. Nearly the entire product of the mine, consisting of silver bars, was concealed near the scene of operations. When my uncle discovered the mine, it was completely in ruins. All the mining tools and equipment used by the French were in the furnace, and a small portion of their last heat was chilled in the crucible. Years later, F.L. Strowbridge speaking to a Washington Times reporter, said "I saw by the paper the other day that three of the Sprinkle dollars had turned up." The reporter, not knowing of any "Sprinkle" dollars, asked for an explanation, and received the following story: "Well, Josiah Sprinkle, the man in question, lived in one of the roughest sections of Lewis County, Kentucky. Washington, then the county seat of Mason County, was a thriving town. One day Sprinkle, then an old man, appeared at Washington with a buckskin pouch full of silver dollars of his own make. In every respect they appeared the equal to the national coin. The weight was more than at present, and the quality and the ring were all that could be asked for. He spent them freely and everybody accepted them upon the assurance of Sprinkle that they were all right, except that they were not made by the United States mint. Upon being asked where he got the silver, he replied, 'Oh, it doesn't matter. There is plenty of it left.' The inscriptions on the coin were rudely outlined, and in no wise was an attempt made at imitating the national coin. On one side of the coin was an owl, and on the other a six pointed star, the edges smooth, and they were considerably larger and thicker than the United States coin. Whenever Sprinkle came to town, he spent the dollars of his own make. Finally government agents came to investigate and Sprinkle was arrested, but the dollars proved to be pure silver, with alloy, worth in fact a trifle more than one dollar each. After an exciting trial he was acquitted. When the verdict was announced, Sprinkle brought forth his buckskin pouch and paid his attorney Fifty Dollars of his own coin in the presence of the astonished officials. He was never bothered thereafter, and died carrying the secret of his silver mine with him. All this occurred in the early 1830's. Before this time, one Jonathan Waite, had made a similar dollar, the scene of his operations being Adams County and Highland County, Ohio. He learned of the mine thru Andrew Beatty and the latter tried to dissuade him from minting it, but without avail. Waite procured his ore from the old Kinnicanick mine. A clever Yankee known as Billy Johnson, who posed as a half-wit, was associated with him. He was frequently absent for months at a time, his job being to carry the ore from the mine to Boone Furnace on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Kinney, from river in a canoe, and on the rendezvous by pack mule. The quality of this ore can well be guessed, since in that day there was not a wagon road in the country. Everything had to be carried on a pack horse over trails. Waite said there was silver in Adams County, but of such an inferior quality that it did not pay to work it.

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Lead, too, is alleged to have been found in quantities here in the early days. About the year 1822 two men came, late in the evening, to the house of Robert Rea, on the East Fork of Cabin Creek, and asked permission to stay all night. With the usual generosity of the Kentucky pioneer, Mr. Rea granted their request, and as the weather was warm, they requested to be allowed to sleep out on the porch, which request was also granted. In the morning Mr. Rea discovered that his visitors had their haversacks full of lead, which they did not have the evening before, when they arrived. They refused to tell him where they got it, but intimated that they could not have gone far during the night. The old gentlemen who lived in that neighborhood always claimed that they knew where a lead mine was situated. Their names were Waugh and Miller, and they indicated that the mine was somewhere between Rea's house and a roundtop known as "Bald Knob." Old settlers always claimed that Indians got lead somewhere in this vicinity, but since that time several persons have spent much money and months of labor cutting trenches and sinking shafts around Bald Knob, but to no purpose. John Doyle and Jacob Stricklett claimed that they used to get lead for their bullets in Adams County, Ohio, just across the river from the present location of Carr's Schoolhouse. The old timers were firm believers in the silver and lead mines, geologists to the contrary. My mother's maternal grandmother, Christiana (Wade) Trenary who lived near mouth of Brush Creek,in Adams County, Ohio, said that in the early 1840's a lone Indian passing thru the country on the way west stopped at their house and in the course of conversation remarked "If white folks knew what Indians know, they could shoe their horses with gold shoes."

The most uncanny happening that no one would take it seriously, unless it had been vouched for by two of the country's citizens whose word was unquestioned and unquestionable. They were the late Leroy Preston Parker (died 1877) the son of the famous Sheriff "Red Buck" Parker, and Capt. James Rowley, Sr. (1828-1904). Here is the story as related by the late Mollie Parker Tannian, daughter of Leroy Preston Parker, who related it to her:

In 1878 the present Woodland Cemetery at Vanceburg was incorporated and went into use. Many remains from the old cemetery at "graveyard point" on Lexington Avenue at foot of Alum Rock, and the old graveyard at the end of Rowley Avenue were disinterred and removed to the new cemetery. Many of the graves were unmarked, and a casket in fine state of preservation was unearthed. The wooden cover was broken, exposing under a second glass cover, the head of a woman as perfectly preserved as if she had been buried only a few hours, instead of 30 years, as afterwards proved to be the case. Her condition was so remarkable, even to a breast pin of curious design pinned on the bosom of her dress, and no one present having the slightest idea of whom she might be, the man in charge sent around town for the oldest people they could find, to see if they could identify her. Mr. Parker and Capt. Rowley were brought back, and as they gazed into the casket, both cried in one breath 'Why, that is Steve Bliss' wife. We knew her well.' Then both caught sight of the breastpin. "Yes, I remember when she used to wear that pin. I've never seen another one like it!" remarked one of them.

In moving the casket to the conveyance to take it to the new cemetery, the glass covering was broken. Almost instantly when the air struck the body, it slowly dissolved into dust before their astounding eyes, leaving only a mass of hair on the pillow, and the curious gold breastpin resting on the gown.

Stephen Bliss, her husband, was one of the witnesses to the Larkin Liles-Edward Campbell fight in 1836, and has been mentioned in Court records as early as 1825, and served as a Justice of the Peace from 1838 to 1855. The Blisses were related by marriage to the Carr family.

Vanceburg and Lewis County have produced more "characters" to the acre than any other county we know of, and much of their dry humor has encircled the earth. Vanceburg had one such, a James Qualls (1861-1933) tales of whom will survive long after many of our worthy pioneers and statesmen are forgotten. He was a man of all work, a general factotum of the own, known by all as "Jim Crow". (Many children did not know he had another name.) He could neither read nor write, but his industry and frugality, as well as his wit, made him an institution. Religion attracted him greatly, and no old time revival or "protracted meeting" could long continue without Jim "getting religious" anew, and uniting with whatever church that might be conducting the services, and this religion he could lose with equal alacrity when teased or aggravated, and then such a cyclone of profanity and picturesque speech as he would unloose at his tormentor, generally accompanied by stones, brickbats or anything he could lay hands on. Three of his tales are local classics.

Once a small group of persons started a "new church" near town, and Jim, as usual, occupied a front seat, and at the first call for joiners, came forward and was accepted. Regardless that he had previously been baptized in every form known, the new congregation insisted that he again be baptized, this time by immersion. The lay preacher had a "nickname" of "Groundhog," who set the time for the baptismal services the next afternoon. It was in the midst of summer, streams were nearly all dried up, but a small, stagnant pool was found, about waist deep, with thick black water, covered with a green scum and millions of frog eggs dotting the surface in clusters. Into this pool Jim and the preacher waded, while the choir took its place along the shore ready to burst into song at the given signal. The preacher made the necessary pronouncements and plunged Jim under the slimy surface of the water. When he emerged, he was covered with coating and scum and frog eggs like a great green veil. The choir began their lusty song of "Oh, When Shall I See Jesus and Reign With Him Above." As Jim was choking and sputtering, fighting to get his breath thru the mess that encrusted him, one of the brethren cried "Brother Jim, did you see Jesus?" Jim gave a snort, and roared back, "How in the Hell do you 'spect a man to see Jesus with his eyes full of frog eggs?" Scarcely had he been quieted, when another wit walked up to him and said "Well, Jim, I've been around and seen lots of things, but this is the first time I ever seen a "Groundhog" baptise a "Crow." And the tormentor fled, pursued by the irate Jim, who shrieked his choiced profanity, while he rained rocks at the fleeing smart-aleck, his new found religion gone

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with the wind.

Another time, seated at the dinner table, he looked askance at a guest who was making too heavy an inroad in the modest meal on the table, which Jim had calculated would be enough to last over for supper. Finally he could endure it no longer, and pointed to the eater, cried "I say -- I say-- I say,-- anybody that eats more than me is a damned hog!"

Once while there was a State Sales Tax in Kentucky, a neighbor woman sent Jim to the store for some baby diapers. The clerk handed Jim the package, and said "That's fifty-two-cents with the tax!" "She don't want no tax, just the diapers!" Jim retorted. "Well, you can't get them without the tax," argued the clerk. "Dod bust it to Hell", Jim exploded, "I told you she don't want any tacks, she puts 'em on with safety-pins!"

In the middle 1870's, a group of prominent business and professional men who spent their leisure time around the Court House and Conner's Drug Store, organized themselves into what they called the "Peruna Club." The membership included Judge W. C. Halbert, G.K. Cole, Pascal Conner, George, Dick and Wm. Sample, Jos. A. Sparks, Thos. Bullock, Capt. Jas. Rowley,Sr., Col. C. L. Tannian, A.W. "Gosh" Eaton, George Walker and others, all of whom are long since dead. An itinerate negro preacher was once inveigled into petitioning the club for membership. After due ceremony, he was informed that he had been elected to membership and would be initiated that night. It was in bitter cold weather that the candidate presented himself at Conner's drug store, where he was blindfolded and conducted to the auditorium in the Court House, where the others had assembled to watch the fun. After subjecting the candidate to various ludicrous procedure, the High Mogul announced "Now, Brother, it will next be necessary that you suffer yourself to be hoodwinked, and branded with the sacred insignia of this stupendous and illustrious fraternity!" The blindfolded candidate was then drawn near a sizzling stove, the noise of adding fuel and poking the fire began. "Right Royal Master of the Brand, is the brand prepared?" "It is not yet white hot, Grand Mogul!" was the reply. The candidate's tremblings were pitiful to behold. And the fatal pronouncement "High Mogul, the brand is now white hot!" The last vestige of clothing were removed from the candidate. Suddenly a huge chunk of ice was clapped on the naked back of the candidate, who rent the air with his shrieks, while a dozen strong arms held him fast, as another member touched a piece of horse's hoof to a red hot poker to simulate the odor of burning flesh. Imagination had done its work. With a mighty wrench, the victim threw off his captors, plunged into a window pane, breaking the glass and cutting his face in numerous places. In the rush to catch him before he really harmed himself, he again eluded the brethren, jerked off the hoodwink just in time to fall headlong down the steps to the first floor, leaping to his feet and fleeing down the snow covered streets in his naked estate, much to the horror of the ladies and gentlemen who had rushed from the homes to see what occasioned such turmoil. The victim was finally run down and captured, then in the state of babbling idiot, and the club members passed the remainder of the night trying to assure him he was not burned, and that it was all in due process of regular initiation. The story reached the ears of an indignant lawyer, who persuaded the colored man to swear out warrants against the crowd for "confederating and banding together to do the defendant great bodily injury." The matter was finally compromised by the Peruna Club buying the preacher a shanty boat, stocking it with provisions, and persuading him to seek greener pastures for his labors, which he evidently did, as he never again defiled his shoes with the dirt of Vanceburg thoroughfares.

PART VI
June 6, 1940

Few of the present generation know that Lewis County once boasted of summer resorts and watering places that vied with Saratoga, Carlsbad, White Sulphur and Virginia and Arkansas Hot Springs. The names Esculapia and Glen Springs are known in Lewis County now as names only, but up to the turn of the last century, they signified places where wealth and fashion held their rendezvous during the hot summer months, basking in the luxuriant shade of broad acres of lawn, played tennis, croquet, and golf, rode in gay parties in the great coach known as the tally-ho, and danced the nights away in splendid ballrooms to the music of violins, woodwinds, and Italian harps. In the 1840's, fast steamers landed at Vanceburg to discharge passengers who came from all over the country for a week's, or a season's stay at the then famous Esculapia Springs and Glen Springs and drink the health giving waters. About that time, too a great cholera epidemic swept the country that almost cleaned out these two resorts, and left in now forgotten graves on the hillside people from coast to coast and from the lakes to the gulf. Dr. Beech at the Esculapia, and the Walker Bros. at Glen Springs were the last of "mine hosts" at these fine places, and the genial John Walker still resides nearby, as ever the example of the cultured gentleman whose friends are only limited by the number of his acquaintances.

In the preceeding chapters your will remember that Elijah Thomas, in his summary of early settlers, says that an Englishman, John Powling, settled in the extreme upper end of Salt Lick Valley. In 1822 the County Court granted this gentleman license to operate a tavern at Esculapia, and was evidently the beginning of the history of the resort. In 1826 his successor, Peter January, applied for tavern license there. Dudley Calvert, writing of early times, settlers, says that Powling"sold out and went to Maysville." It appears that January also located in Maysville, where the family has since held a prominent position in political, social and industrial circles.

The Legislature of 1849 incorporated M.T.C. Gould, William C. Halbert, Mark Wallingford, and their successors as the Esculapia Mineral Springs Co., with an authorized capital of $50,000. After a lapse of years, the old buildings have been worn out, and some destroyed by fire, we find the Legislature of 1884 incorporating the Esculapia Springs Company with W.F. Jones, W.W. Bean, A.R. Mullins, J. W. Baldridge, John Gates, B.A. Wallingford, Geo. T. Hunter, Joseph Power and A.H. Parker the incorporators. The buildings and grounds as are

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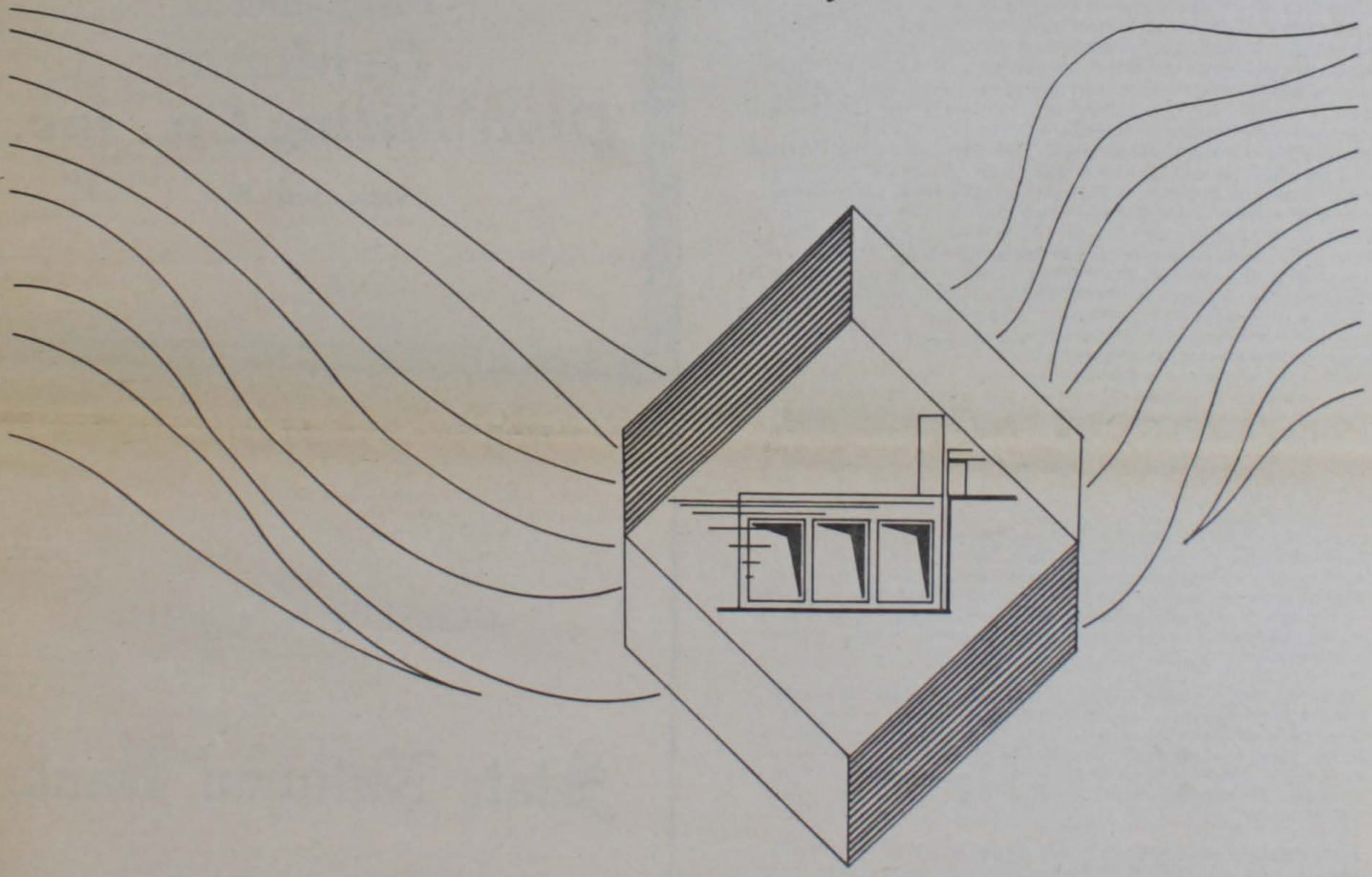

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remembered, now took shape after that time. There are still people under fifty years of age who look back with fond memories of driving from Vanceburg to the springs in the afternoon, a sumptuous dinner, dancing till the wee small hours, then the moonlight drive back home, the ghost stories as the "hang tree" was passed, delivering their lady safely home, arousing the sleepy attendant at the livery stable to put the horse away, and slipping home quietly to bed before the family started to get up. And these modern "jitterbugs" think they have fun. But modern transportation and the demands of modern young people the carnival air of the more gaudy and mechanized resorts at last made it impossible for these fine old places to operate. Fire first claimed Esculapia, and after Glen Springs had turned into a boarding school for a few years, it, too, was laid waste to the flames, and only their memory remains to be cherished by those whose hair is now starting the show of tinges of gray, and who are prone to feel that social life reached its apex locally in 1915, and has decayed steadily since then.

In these days of war, when the national defense is occupying the minds of the country, the system that prevailed in the old days might well be adopted to the needs of the present. That was the system of militia.

In those days, every able bodied man was a militia man, and belonged to some company of militia. It was something on the order of the present day state troops, except that every man was liable to service, met for drill and inspection or muster. This fact made it easy to make the annual tax assessment. The modern day Tax Commissioner or Assessor was then called the Commissioner of Revenue, and one such commissioner was appointed for every company of militia, and on muster day, he could assess each man and get his tax list when he reported for muster. Failure to report or furnish a substitute carried a heavy fine, and money was scarce in those times. In the year 1811, Lewis County had seven companies of militia. The following were the respective captains and commissioners: Capt. J. G. McDowell, Comm. Thos. Mitchell; Capt. John Phillips; --Wm. P. Ball, Comm.:. Capt. Rowland T. Parker -- W. B. (Red Buck) Parker, Comm.; Capt. George Means -- John Donovan, Comm.; Capt. Thos. McIlvane --Geo. Fearis, Comm.; Capt. John Radford -- Garrett Smith, Comm.; Capt. John Cummins -- James McClain, Comm. This latter company was in the Concord area. Company jurisdictions were limited like voting precincts today are bounded. If you lived within the specified limit of a certain company, you belonged to that company. In 1811 this regiment of combined companies made up the 69th Kentucky Militia. The War of 1812 created great excitement in Lewis County, and at least three-fourths of the men saw service on the Canadian battlefields and at New Orleans. Some of these, as we have previously related, were veterans of the Revolutionary and Indian Wars, among them the Doyle, McCann, Pool, Cadwallader men. Officers of the 69th Regiment Lewis County, in 1832 were: Col. John Tolle, Lieut. Col. A.D. McDowell, Judge Advocate James Boyd; Adjutant Robert Means, Quartermaster John Crutcher, Surgeon Nesbit Taylor, Asst. Surg. Thos. Lindley, Color Bearer John Walker, Sgt. Maj. John C. Barley, Fife Major George Saulsberry, Drum Major George W. Himes. Other officers included Thos. J. Walker, Jas. Singleton, Joseph Hampton, Samuel Pollitt, Elijah Thomas, Nelson Plummer, John Staggs, and Robert Jack. From 1849 to 1852 officers included the late L. B. Ruggless, R.R. Williams, Amos Means, D. W. Fearis, Joseph Sparks, (Kinney), W. R. McKellup, Wm. J. Taylor, Wm. Carr, Wm. J. Tully, George W. Reeder, James R. Garland, Joshua D. Fitch, James P. Stricklett, Geo. M. Thomas, James M. Lee, Robt. T. Voiers, Henry Gillespie, Austin Deatley, John S. Edwards, Wm. Fitch, George Conway, John T. Carrington, Wm. Swearingen, Moses Ruggles, Wm. Boyd., Saml. Hampton, Wm. Sparks, Wm. Wade, W.M. Corns, John M. Greenlee. Small wonder of the success of the American arms in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, when the regular army was backed up by state militia who kept constantly in training, and whose daily life made the handling of arms as natural to them as eating, sleeping, and their usual avocations.

In March of 1861, just as the rumblings of the impending conflict between the states began to take a menacing note the following officers are mentioned in Lewis County militia: Capt. James B. Brewer, Capt. Milton Evans, Capt. Jas. A. Lee, Capt. Alexander Bruce, (this is not the Alexander Bruce mentioned in the foregoing chapters as the son-in-law of Lucy Bragg), Capt. Ephriam P. Mavity, Major Thos. M. Hamrick, Jos. W. Cottingham, Capt. Dexter B. Gray, Lieut. Jas. W. Stewart.

Beside numerous Lewis Countians who wore the gray with Morgan and other Confederate outfits, there was a Confederate company organized here under the command of Capt. George Seaman, whose family owned the farm now occupied by the County Infirmary.

Taking part in the Indian campaigns following the Civil War was the late Ed Ward, who was shot through the mouth by an Indian arrow in one of the Dakota campaigns.

The Spanish-American War had numerous volunteers from the county, including Co. M., 3d. Reg. Ky. Inf., under Capt. A. W. Brewer, of St. Paul, a Civil War veteran, which included 117 men. Quite a few veterans of this war are still living in the county, as are several hundred who saw service in the World War of 1917-1918. The last Civil War veteran answered the final muster in 1939.

No more colorful character graced the local scene in the mid-Victorian era than did Albert W. Eaton, known to practically every person in the county as "Gosh" Eaton. School teacher, then County Superintendent of School, attorney and editor, his sudden death in 1882 caused by taking medicine from the wrong bottle in the drug store of his friend and fellow Peruna Club member, Paschal Conner, cut short a career that might have led him to heights in several avocations, he was so adept in.

Two nephews are now among the businessmen of Vanceburg, Mr. C. A. and I. W. Staggs. The other night I sat at my radio and from Hollywood heard a comedian enact an incident that actually happened here in Vanceburg to Gosh Eaton.

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It is now an old gag, but will bear repeating for this setting. Eaton was summoned from his law office one morning by a hysterical boy saying he was wanted at the jail. Rushing to the bastile, he found a friend incarcerated behind the dark walls, berating the arresting officer, and loudly demanding that "Gosh" get him out at once. After listening to his story, Eaton, too, became indignant, and cried, "Damn it, man, they can't put you in jail for that!" "The hell they can't," moaned the prisoner, "I am in jail. Does this look like I'm at the Philadelphia Centennial?"

A self important personage once ran as a candidate for Mayor of Vanceburg. The Peruna Club, with "Gosh" as editor of the local newspaper, decided to make the candidate ridiculous, and persuaded an unlettered local character in his eightieth year to become candidate. The red light district was then occupying the minds of the onward and upward element at the time. So "Gosh" interviewed the Peruna Club candidate as to his platform. The elderly candidate was justly impressed by the sudden prestige he had apparently acquired, and prepared to give the people the information they wanted. The interview started thus: "Uncle ____, where were you when Columbus discovered America?" "Pon my____ in Maysville." "Uncle ____, are you in favor of licensed bawdy houses in Vanceburg?" "Indeed I am, and I will patronize them to the best of my ability." (The old gentleman stated later that he thought they were talking about a bowling alley.) The culmination of this election was, that backed by the powerful Peruna Club the old man was actually elected, while his opponent soon shook the dust of this fair city off his feet for good.

But the work of art that will keep the name and fame of "Gosh" Eaton alive as long as there are courts of justice in the civilized world, was a divorce petition that he filed in Lewis Circuit Court, and of which the clerks of the court have made countless copies for lawyers all over the country for the past fifty years. It seems that an elderly man had married a comely young wife, who after a few weeks had tired of her ancient lover and he had gone to Eaton with tale of woe, prayer for relief, and a substantial attorney fee. The following is the actual petition:

------Plaintiff

Lewis Circuit Court

vs. Petition in Equity

_____Defendant

The plaintiff says that he and the defendant were legally married in Lewis County, Kentucky, on the ___day of November 1883 and until the ___ day of February 188_, they lived together as husband and wife. Since that date they have lived separate and apart and have not since then cohabited; the plaintiff says that he and the defendant are now, and have been for more than one year next, before the commencement of this action, residents of Lewis County, and that the cause for divorce occurred in this state, and within five years next before the commencement of this action.

Plaintiff now says that when he first saw the defendant he was seized with the belief that she possessed all the graces that adorned the female character, he was deeply impressed by the modesty of her demeanor, enraptured by her beauty, and as plaintiff avers, charges and stutes, he was paralyzed by her perfections. Plaintiff says that after a brief but blissful courtship he gained defendant's consent to wed, when he then believed that he had won a jewel compared with which the brightest gem in the crown of England's Queen was but a "snide" affair, and by the side of which even the famous "Kohinoor" would pale into insignificance. Plaintiff says that his desire to wear this jewel he had won was consumated by an informal and unostentatious wedding on the date aforesaid, at which time and for some days thereafter his measure of bliss seemed full to overflowing; with a lovely, lovable and as he then believed a loving and dutiful wife; with no cloud athwart his domestic horizon, visions of joy, and unnumbered days and nights of unalloyed pleasure danced before his eyes, and he laid the flattering unction to his soul, that his declining years were to be his happiest. Alas for human expectations! The spell is broken, visions of joy no longer perform their terpsichorean feats, the bright dream of domestic bliss is over, and the plaintiff has been awakened to the hideous reality that he is but the nominal head of a disgraced and desolated household and stands naked today to the biting winds of a terrible adversity.

Brief was the dream, and rude the awakening. Scarce three moons have waxed and waned since, as plaintiff states, he would have staked his hope of a future existence upon defendant's purity, and now he knows that she is a harlot, and he a cuckold. From defendant's own lips he knows the story of her shame and his dishonor. Plaintiff says that defendant has the frigid coolness, and brazen effontery to tell him tauntingly that her charms were her own, and whom she chooses shall enjoy them. Failty, thy name is woman!

The plaintiff further says that the defendant has on divers days and occasions in the month of January 188_ and before and since said time committed adultery with divers persons and is now, as plaintiff avers and charges, living in adultery with one. and plaintiff says that defendant has been guilty of such lewd and lacivious behavior as proved her to be unchaste.

Wherefore plaintiff prays for a judgment divorcing him from defendant and restoring him to all the rights and privileges of an unmarried man and prays for all proper relief.

Hull and Eaton, Attys.

Hiram R. Rowley (1815-1895) was another curious character. He operated a General Store at the corner of Second Street and Rowley in Vanceburg for years, and brought here the first soda water fountain in town. In the 70's when there were large stone quarries operating on Town Branch, near here, a great deal of blasting powder was used. One summer morning, a wagoner from the stone works ordered a keg of blasting powder at the store, saying he would call for it later. "Uncle Hite", as Mr. Rowley was known, rolled the keg of powder to the sidewalk in front of his store, and seated himself in a chair nearby awaiting the quarry wagon. While seated thus, an old friend and customer, Pete Oliver Kelly, came by, and after some conversation seated himself on the (as he supposed empty) keg. After a bit, he took out his pipe, filled it, scratched a match on the powder keg, and lit his pipe. It soon went out, and he repeated the lighting operation. After he had scratched the third match on the keg, Uncle Hite glanced at him and observed dryly: "Pete, I'd be kinda careful if I was you, scratching matches on that keg of blasting powder. You know it might catch a-fire and we'd lose maybe half of it before we could get it stamped out."

In the days when voting was open, and the voter stepped up to a window and called in to the clerk whom he wanted to vote for, Uncle Hite went to the poles. He got along very well until he came to the School Commissioners, both candidates being persons he thoroughly disliked. Finally, choosing (as he afterwards put it -- the lesser evil) he named one of the candidates. That worthy standing nearby to check up on his returns, immediately came forward and grabbed Uncle Hite by the hand, saying he had never thought to live to see the day that Uncle Hite would vote for him, and proceeded to thank him effusely. The old gentleman looked him over, and finally said. "Well I din't vote for you because I had a damn bit of use for you, I just hated that other so and so a little worse, I guess."

PART VII

June 13, 1940

Nothing is more interesting to the lovers of history and antiques than the old time taverns -- witness the restorations at Williamsburg, Va., at the costs of thousands of dollars. Then there is Conally's Tavern in Natchez, Miss., among many other famous ones that have been restored or preserved. Unfortunately Lewis county has none of her famous taverns now standing, so we can only learn of them from court records, and some from the memories of very old persons. In the days when communities as well as individual families were miles apart, taverns were a necessity. Travelers planned their trips from one tavern to another. Scarcity of newspapers made the overnight visitor extremely welcome. He brought the latest news of the outside world, especially if he came from over East in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, or Pittsburgh. Neighbors began to walk miles each night to the tavern, hoping some stranger would be there who could tell them some news. Thus the tavern became meeting place, and in urban communities what later degenerated into a loafing place. Here nightly met a junta that took action and regulated (mentally at least), the "sorry scheme of things entire," including local, state and national politics. Washington Irving in his "Tales of Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle" drew an accurate picture of the tavern of that day and age which were like the ones Lewis county knew a century ago, or less.

So far as documentary evidence is concerned, we find that Rowland T. Parker was granted tavern license in Clarksburg as early as 1808, from whence he moved to Vanceburg and opened a tavern in 1819. You will remember that it was at his tavern in Vanceburg, located where the city park is today, that little Mary Pilgrim was left as a baby. In 1819, too, Thos. Bragg, husband of Lucy Blakemore Bragg, established a tavern in Vanceburg just east of Ben Rice's residence. In 1822 Richard Pell and Thos. Mitchell were tavern keepers in Clarksburg, Lucy Bragg and James Carr were licensed for Vanceburg. It was at the latter tavern, at Front and Main streets, where Dugan & Harpers old mill building now stands, where the famous Larkin Liles - Edward Campbell fight took place. At Esculapia, John Powling, the original settler, was still holding forth. Next year in 1823 Chas. Cox started a tavern near the Mouth of East Fork of Cabin Creek in a house previously occupied by Rachel Jack. In 1824 James Cooper started a tavern in Vanceburg. Jas. Carter, (the writer's great-great uncle), opened up in Clarksburg, and Amos Spurgin had the White Sulphur Springs Tavern (Esculapia) at which place Peter January started up in 1826. In 1828 Aaron Stratton was granted a license at "Kinney Crossing on the Ohio River." Next year, 1829, we find Chas. Cox locating his tavern in Clarksburg, the county seat. John Strode tried a Vanceburg hotel in 1831, and Wm. Frizzell was in business here the same year. In 1835 we find Thompson Stratton assuming his father's tavern at mouth of Kinney, and in that same year Robert Robb bought out Rowland T. Parker in Vanceburg.

About the latter half of the last century, two well known hosteleries were started in Vanceburg. Records now refer to them not as "taverns" but as "hotels". In the early 1860's there was an oil boom in Vanceburg. Everybody was going to find oil in their own back yard, and everyone was going to get rich. On the southwest corner of Second and Main streets, where L. V. Sullivan & Co. store rooms stand, a two story frame hotel was built and named the "Petroleum House." The proprietor was the late Seth Parker, grandfather of present Circuit Judge Harvey Parker. Jim Carr was the barkeeper. He afterwards moved to Cave-in-Rock, Ill., where he died several years ago. This hotel burned down after a few years. Then on the northwest corner of Front and Market streets, on the lot just above S.F. Lykins' residence, stood another two story frame hotel known as the "Beverly House." This was operated by Lan Parker, and the late A.H. Parker, Sr., at one time kept bar there. All well regulated hotels in those times had a bar room. The bar room for this hotel was located directly across from the main hotel building, on what is now Mrs. Emma Willim's side yard. During that time the legislature enacted a law forbidding anyone to operate a barroom unless it was in a hotel and under the same roof. Mr. Parker promptly met this situation by building a bridge across Front Street from the second story of the hotel to the second story of the building across the street, which housed the saloon, with one roof covering both buildings and the bridge, yet leaving room for traffic to pass freely under the bridge. This became quite a show place, and people came from far and wide to see it. It, too, was destroyed by fire on March 17, 1867. It was this fire that Mrs. Serepta Carr died of a heart attack, caused by fright at hearing that her son, Jim Carr, was being burned up. This was not true, but just another idle rumor

which in this case cost the life of one of the city's most prominent and respected ladies.

In the back yard of this building, which extended perhaps 300 ft. back further than the present edge of the river bank, stood a wash house and various outbuildings. How many people nowadays could believe that there was another street on out toward the river from our present Front street? Not a platted street, but a wagon road and passage way which extended on up almost to the mouth of Slate Branch. Where the present west end of Front street intersects with Main street, the Front street of that day continued on down in a straight line, past the Vanceburg Graded School property and old McKellup property and the old Rowley house that stood in the back yard of O.P. Tannian's present residence property. The writer, as a child, remembers being shown the old curb stones that bounded the south side of this street. It has long since caved into the river all along the waterfront of the town. In January, 1862, without a moment's warning, a section of land some 300 feet long and 150 wide slipped into the river, carrying with it the residence and store room of the late Hiram Rowley, and leaving the great indenture in the bank line that can now be seen in the rear of what is known as the Jane Gardner property and Kimble Funeral Home. Since that time, floods of three-quarters of a century have filled up the slip until at present there is perhaps 30 feet of sediment higher than the surface when the slip stopped moving in 1862.

On the ground that is now the city park stood the old "Bland Hotel" whose last host was the late Christopher Caines. While occupied by members of the Caines family during the first two or three years of the Twentieth Century as a residence, its career as a hotel ended some years before. In the 1820's there stood here the tavern of Rowland T. Parker, the scene of the Mary Pilgrim saga which we have heretofore related. It was acquired by one Frank Shaw in 1846, who had moved here from Ripley, Ohio, the previous year. By profession he was a tanner and that same year built a tannery near Esculapia, which he afterwards sold to Jesse Grant, father of Gen. U.S. Grant. In 1847 he also acquired a tannery two miles up the creek above Queens, which he operated two years, and then moved back to Ripley, leaving the business in charge of his sons. It was after this time that the Caines family gained possession of this property and operated the "Bank Hotel" there. Famous from Pittsburg to New Orleans was the saloon operated in a room in the cellar of this building, entered by stone steps from Court street, which were located just about halfway between the top of the stone wall and Front street. Containing also billiard tables, this was known as the "Hole in the Wall," and in the late 60's,70's and early 80's, when Baccus and Mars as axis partners elected to enact an Armageddon at the "Hole in the Wall," brother, the Saturday night revels at some of our modern rendevous of refreshments are like a meeting of the flower committee of the Ladies Aid Society in comparison. And "Uncle Chris" generally managed to be the boss of his own house, and neither invited or suffered

Delta Queen

any assistance for the ambassadors of the law in preserving order. This spot was a favorite meeting place of the Peruna Club, and it was here that a Rev. Rushforth was initiated as Chaplain. He being a truly refined and cultivated gentleman was dealt with accordingly, and may we add, to his great good luck. After the removal of the Caines family to Missouri early in the 1900's part of the building was moved across Market street and used as a tenement house, and finally razed about 1910 by the owner, the late Mr. Chas. Hammond, and replaced by the modern dwellings now the residences of Dr. T. B. Ginn and Mr. Owen Cooper.

After the destruction of the Beverly House, another hotel was built on Front street on the present Christian church premises and the lot adjoining next to the H.S. Kimble residence and which in 1871 was operated by Pleasant M. Stricklett, father of Mr. L.M. Stricklett, who is now a well known Vanceburg citizen and retired business man. At the same time my maternal grandfather, Thomas Carter, had a hotel in Concord. He and Mr. Stricklett traded hotels, and Mr. Carter took charge of the Vanceburg hotel, which became known as the (old) Carter House, and Mr. Stricklett took over the Concord hotel. It was here that he came to an untimely end when he was shot during an altercation with a man named Phipps in 1874. About this time a company was organized which built what was later to be the St. Charles Hotel on Second street, on the vacant lots just across the street from J. F. Bertram's garage property. This property was managed by several parties, among them the late John Armstrong, and the late Colonel C.L. Tannian, and Chas. Holder. It was burned to the ground in 1926. It is strange that fire should be the end of all these hotels.

In 1893 the old Carter House was destroyed by what old timers agree was the greatest fire Vanceburg ever suffered. The whole of the block, on each side of Front street, from Main to Market streets, was wiped out, including the millinery store of Mrs. Clara Clark, which stood just above the site of the present Christian Church, a dwelling on the corner where Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Kimble's house now stands Plummer Bros. Undertaking establishment, which was on its present site, and a livery stable where Mr. Frank Wilson's coal yard and dwelling now stands. Terrifed horses had to be blinded with blankets thrown over their heads before they could be led out of the raging inferno of flames, and bedlam indeed prevailed as women and children in night attire, rushed from the hotel and dwellings, rending the air with their shrieks and struggle to get through streets that were jammed with furniture, clothing, etc., carried from the houses. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Pugh and Capt. and Mrs. James Rowley lost numberless wedding presents, and Capt. Rowley lost what today would be priceless low water maps of the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, the results of infinite work and observation of years. The Carter family and hotel guests lost every vestige of clothing except what they wore at the moment. Barrels of whiskey were rolled from the saloon and cellars and their heads knocked in, and all the thirsty drank of the fire waters freely and without price, using cups, buckets, or any vessel that would hold liquids. I have had many old timers, who were wont to indulge themselves to the limit when any such opportunity presented itself, declare that never before or since were they ever on such a drunk as "the night the old Carter House burned down." The walls of the present residence of S.F. Lykins are those of a dwelling that was gutted by the flames. The residence of the late "Crit" Willim was also consumed. One elderly person, remarked about the scene of the burning of Atlanta in the current picture "Gone With The Wind," said "It was about as bad as the old Carter House fire."

Mr. Carter at once set to work to build another hotel, this being on the corner of Second and Main streets, where Max Block's store now stands. It was a three story brick structure, finished with Italian marble, and at the time of its completion in 1894, was the last word in modern hotel buildings. In 1897, feeling that they were not as young as they once were, Mr. and Mrs. Carter turned over the management of the new hotel to their nephew, the late J.S. "Jack" Carter and his sister, Mrs. Mary Damery. In 1906, when local option laws banned the saloon, they removed to Cincinnati, unwilling to lower the standard of operation that saloon profits had made financially profitable. The late Ed Armstrong tried its management, and finally one John Austin who took over the place in 1919 as a boarding place for employees of Dam 32, the construction of which had just started. Fire swept the building in 1920, and when the flames had finally been conquered, only the brick walls remained standing. It was finally acquired by Mr. Max Block, who removed the upper story walls, and made it into its present condition as a spacious and well planned store building.

One hotel alone managed to escape the ruthless torch of destruction, this being the old St. Nicholas Hotel, opposite the depot at corner of Third and Main streets. Built in the late sixties or early seventies by the late Thos. Stricklett, father of Mrs. Jessie Hammond, it managed to survive fire and flood until 1939 when it was demolished to make room for the new Kentucky Theatre and the Gardner Roe cafe. Each has played an important part in local history, parties, dances, banquets, weddings, funerals, births, death, murder, gaming, making up that kaliedoscopic galaxy of events which we call life.

Lewis county's newspaper history has not been extensive. When newspapers have been fairly well established, they have seemed to go along the even tenor of their way to a long life. As we have related previously, the first paper published in the county was the Pioneer of Progress, published at Concord in 1850 by E. Holderness. The second paper, the Vanceburg Kentuckian, was published in the early 1870's by one Thomas Foster, who came here from Ohio. It was sold to the Republican Printing Co., and edited by the late Samuel J. Pugh. This company sold it to W.S. Lewis and W.L. Fitch, who used it to political advantage and elected Lewis, a Democrat, as County Judge, and Fitch, a Republican, as County Attorney. Having no use for a newspaper and office at the same time, they sold it to a George B. Swap, who finally moved it away from Vanceburg. The late John S. Mavity next published the Vanceburg Courier from April, 1876, to October, 1880, at a loss of $2,200, besides his labor. He finally traded it to a saw mill man, John B. Bradley, who after a few weeks operation at a loss, rented it to Thos. Bullock and the celebrated Gosh Eaton, on consideration that they would not let the paper die. With Eaton in the editorial sanctum, it is a pity that their files were not preserved for posterity. Finally Bradley sold the plant to A.L. McKay, who spent another fortune on the paper, but being unable to stay out of politics, that that has spelled the doom of so many small county papers, he finally went down for the last time. He published one of the best papers the county has ever known. Meanwhile, J.S. Mavity, feeling that he had not had enough newspaper, launched the Vanceburg Times in 1888, but he, too, forgot that he was running a non-political weekly, betangled in the "Farmers Alliance," which campaign wound up his little ball of yarn, journalistically speaking. He turned the paper over to J.W. Allen, who started the Vanceburg Sun. It made one annual revolution, and was sold to Dr. J.P. Huff, who ran it one year as a Republican paper. He sold it to D.J. Drennan, who both made a readable paper and made a living at the same time, something no other publisher had ever been able to do in Vanceburg before his time. The Sun was next acquired by M.O. Wilson, who came here from Aberdeen, Ohio, who also put out a first rate paper and made money until ill health in his family forced him to locate in a milder climate, when he sold the paper to Wm. Grote & Son, and moved to St. Peters-

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burg, Florida, where he now resides. Along the first of the present century, the Democrats published the Lewis County News for several months, edited by the late J. L. Rowsey. About 1920 Mr. Arnett Todd, of Sidney, Ohio, started a strictly Republican paper. The Lewis County Leader. There was not enough business here for two newspapers, and Todd, not able to stand the drain of perpetual losses as well as the more firmly established Sun, finally suspended publication. In 1924 a company was organized, composed of both Republicans and Democrats to launch a new paper. Adequate capital was subscribed to guarantee indefinite operations, but before the paper was started, The Lewis County Herald Publishing Co. purchased the Sun from Wm. Grote and Son, changed the name to the Lewis County Herald, and launched forth under the direction of the late Wm. F. McKellup, a newspaperman of long experience in Augusta, Ky. The Herald kept the pace set by Drennan, Wilson and other predecessors and was successful from the start. Since the death of Editor McKellup in 1929, the company is operated by a Board of Directors and Miss Lena Pollitt, Business Manager. The great flood of 1937 necessitated the replacement of thousands of dollars worth of new plant equipment, except for which the company would be a successful business venture for the stockholders, but conditions are now approaching normal, and the Herald bids fair to carry on the success first achieved in local newspaper history by D. J. Drennan.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT
From
"The Portsmouth Times"
Sat. July 22, 1876

BLOOD FOR BLOOD
Lynch Law in Lewis County

For alleged Adultery the Wronged Husband Shoots the Author of his Wrongs and is Himself hung and Shot by a mob.

Our reporter learned the particulars from a passenger on the Carrie, last Wednesday, of twin tragedies that occurred in Lewis County, Ky., last Monday and Tuesday, in which a life for a life was given. Washington Lee, the chief actor in the drama, was a white man living near Tollesboro, Ky., and while not a desperate character as has been represented, was one of those wild and reckless men so commonly found in those mountainous regions. He was about 40 years of age, and had a wife and children. It seems that Lee was not happy in his marital relations and the current belief was that he had good reason to believe that Robert Ellis, a young man of 26, in that neighborhood had combined to destroy the bond of union between husband and wife. On Monday afternoon last, Lee loaded his double barrelled shotgun and went to Ellis' harvest field where he found the latter alone craddling oats.

Ellis saw him, and as he drew near him felt apprehensive of danger. Lee's own story is as follows: He said, "I went near Ellis and he tried to divert me by pleasant remarks, one of which was 'that is a very nice gun you have'. "Yes", I said, "And it shoots well." "I then accused him of criminal intercourse with my wife, and he admitted that it had been going on for years. I then cocked the gun and he lifted up his hands and asked me not to shoot, but I shot. As he fell he begged me not to shoot again and tried to raise up his hands, saying I had already killed him; but I fired the second barrel."

Lee was correct as to the shooting. The gun was heavily charged with slugs, and the first load shattered Ellis' arms and cut the cradle snath in two. The contents of the first and second barrels literally riddled the vital parts of Ellis' body, whose death was instantaneous. Some workmen engaged in an adjoining field were attracted by the reports of the gun, and they hurried to the scene of the tragedy. Lee's brother-in-law was among the number, and seeing what had taken place warned Lee to run for his life. Lee dropped his weapon and hurried to Tollesboro, where he surrendered to the authorities, and was taken to the Vanceburg jail, fifteen miles distant. Ellis was buried by the Masonic fraternity, Tuesday, many attending the funeral from Vanceburg. Our informant states that he did not believe there was any strong feeling to punish the murderer, and if it hadn't leaked out that he could be taken from jail with absolute impunity, there would have been no mob law. Whether this was correct or not, Ellis was soon to be avenged. On Tuesday evening last, a band of sixty men from the vicinity of Tollesboro; appeared at the Vanceburg jail and demanded the surrender of Lee. The jailer made a show of resistance, but shortly unlocked the jail, and Lee was hurried out of the town by the mob. When one hundred yards from the town he was taken into an express, the mob mounted their horses that had been left out of town, and after going a mile with their prisoner the cavalcade and express were halted, and a rope put around the doomed man's neck. The leader then put it to vote whether he should be hung, and from the shadowed woods of the forest, just as darkness began to creep over the land, the hoarse assenting voices sealed the fate of their victim.

When asked if he had anything to say, he replied that he was willing to answer any questions, but he had no apology to offer. He then told the story of his wrongs and his revenge. Our informant, who had, with others, followed the lynchers, saw Lee standing alone in the express, bound and helpless, but at no time craven-hearted, at no time manifesting bravado, ready to die. He was jeered at and insulted by flippant questions and toyed with until the patience of his murderers gave way, when the rope was attached to an overhanging limb, and he was thrown out of the express. There were a few convulsive movements of the body, and Wash Lee was before another court than the one which had taken his life by the forest roadside, and made orphans of his children. Not content with their work, the contents of a double barreled gun were fired into his breast, fully fifteen minutes after life was extinct. After regaling themselves for half an hour with the sight of their dead victim the raiders departed. When the sound of their

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horses' hoofs had died out, our informant and his companions approached the spot and striking a match looked upon the lifeless handiwork of diabolism.

The sight was one that drove sleep from the eyes for that night. Blood from the gunshot wounds was dripping from his garments, his countenance was distorted, and his eyes cavernous.

The body was not taken down until 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

The lynchers were not masked. They were on a murderous errand, to punish a crime, which, if our information is true, was one that the courts alone should have dealt with, and one that by his conversation in the jail a few hours before he was taken out, he believed was palliated by the great wrong done him. He said, "I counted the cost and felt that I might hang for this, but my home, my peace of mind and my happiness had been destroyed and these called for punishment. If it was to do over again I would do the same thing."

Mob law numbers many unjustifiable acts, and we believe this is one of them. Should it prove to be so, the men who defied the law, and, unmasked, took from the officers of justice and condemned and executed Washington Lee without a hearing, should feel the rigorous punishment of the law they violated. The brutes who fired into the bosom of the dead man are fiends, and the law should lay its strong arm upon them in merited punishment. The reputation of our Sister state demands that this matter should be sifted to the bottom, justice administered, and Judge Lynch and his blind followers taught a lesson for future heed.

(NOTE: THE ABOVE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE IS NOT A PART OF DUGAN's HISTORY, BUT IS INCLUDED HERE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE STORY ON PAGES 98-99.)

Before Lewis became a separate county, some people went over to Adams County, Ohio, to get married rather than go all the way to the Mason County seat (at Washington, for their marriage license. A few marriages we have found recorded at West Union, Adams County, Ohio for Lewis Countians are:

Matthew Thompson to Salley Bassett, May 24, 1803.

Thomas Ulet to Catherine Smith (not date - probably 1803).

Robert Piper to Katherin Swearingen, Nov. 22, 1800.

Thomas Ruggles to Rachel Freeland, (of Ky.) May 30, 1801.

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Vanceburg Pioneers Low Head Hydro On The Ohio River

In pioneer days Vanceburg became an important commercial center for early settlers and merchants landing their flat boats at the mouth of Salt Lick Creek to begin trading in salt and horses. Today, however, in Vanceburg a new kind of river commerce is being developed out of the same pioneer spirit for survival and progress. On November 1, 1979, Vanceburg Utilities issued 110,400,000.00 in bonds to finance construction of its first hydroelectric plant at the Greenup Dam. This small utility company has planned for more than ten years to build this plant on the Ohio River just 40 miles upstream from Vanceburg headquarters.

This low-head hydro plant is unique because of its prefabricated design. The prefabricated portion of the plant includes penstocks, trash racks, three turbines and generators, transformers and all related switching equipment, thereby eliminating such construction problems as turbine alignment, complex concrete transitions, flooding during erection, and congested worksites normally associated with conventional built-in-place plants. This design results in up to a two year savings in construction time.

The prefabricated power plant structure (PPS) was assembled in France at the ship building facilities of the Alsthom Atlantic Corp. In mid-June, 1981, the plant was shipped to New Orleans in three modular sections on a specially designed boat. From New Orleans the plant made a 20 day trip up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to the Greenup Dam. The owner, the Vanceburg Electric System, Vanceburg, Kentucky, expects the 70 megawatt plant to go on line by August, 1982 only 28 months after initial construction began.

Initial construction of the W. T. Love Generating Station began in late winter, 1980, with Phase I-dredging and cofferdam construction performed by the Morrison-Knudson Company, under a $6 million contract. The cylindrical cells and interlocking "diaphrams" formed a three acre water-tight enclosure, thereby allowing Phase II - the excavation and foundation construction - to proceed.

In September of 1980, Ruhlin Construction Co. began work on Phase II. The work consisted of three major operations: 1) secure the existing dam, cofferdam, and earth embankment; 2) excavate the foundation from solid bedrock; and 3) place foundation concrete. In addition, the contract called for construction of a grout curtain cutoff wall, a sheet pile cutoff wall, and the placement of 20,000 cubic yards of random fill embankment.

The first major work, which began in October 1980, was the securing of: the existing dam with cable anchors set by helicopter lifts; the cofferdam with 220 pair of rebar set in 60 feet deep holes; and the earthbank with a sheet pile retaining wall. All anchoring was completed by December 1980.

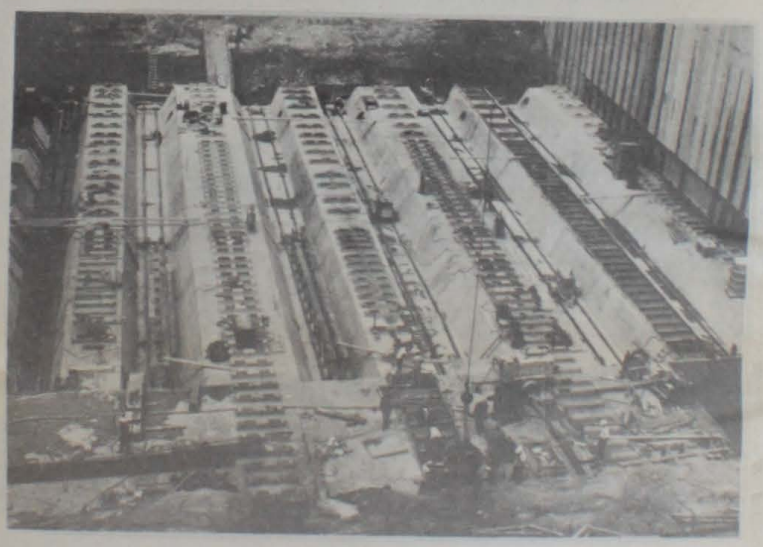
On January 19, 1981, the excavation of 95,000 cubic yards of rock began. The excavation created a hole 250 feet wide, 400 feet long, and 58 feet below the bottom of the Ohio River. The entire excavation was blasted utilizing a semi-gelatin type dynamite under the direct supervision of Ruhlin subcontractor, Clairon Explosives.

Upon completion of the excavation, the placement of 37,000 cubic yards of foundation concrete began. A cantilever form system was used utilizing anchors embedded in the proceeding concrete pour to support itself for the next 7½ foot lift. All concrete placement and formwork is being handled by a pair of 165 ton American crawler cranes and a 100 ton American crawler (Phase III added a 225 ton American crawler to the project's crane fleet.) the largest of the 17 concrete wall monoliths is 47 feet wide at the base, 20 feet wide at the top, and rises to a height of 92 feet.

To allow for the 179 feet long x 144 feet wide x 76 feet high plant to float into position, Ruhlin pulled two of the cellular cells and three diaphragms out of the existing cofferdam, thereby creating a 150 feet wide passageway. Once the PPS was positioned within the cofferdam and moored, Ruhlin crews quicklymoved to reinstall the removed cells and once again dewater the enclosure. At this point, Phase III, the final civil work related to the PPS, began.

A large percentage of work on Phase III is the placement of nearly 57,000 cubic yards of concrete. Approximately 21,000 cubic yards is being pumped into the PPS to act as ballast. Since this is the only force which will hold the plant in position, the work is critical. To prepare for the large amount of concrete work, the Ruhlin Company has purchased two Ross portable concrete plants. Because of the complexity of the passages that must be filled in the PPS, there are numerous pours, ranging up to a maximum of 70 continuous hours, that once started, cannot be stopped. The scheduled duration of the concrete work is four months.

Upon completion of the concrete, the removal of the existing cofferdam and a portion of the existing dam will begin. The 100,000 cubic yards of cell fill and 2,000 tons of sheet piling will be removed by cranes that will begin at the furthest point of the cofferdam and work towards shore, removing cells as they go. The final work will be the removal of a 150 feet long x 45 feet high section of the existing concrete dam by underwater demolition methods. Once this final section of the dam is removed, water will flow through the plant and power generation will begin.



Unquestionably, the Vanceburg Utility Company has contributed to the national boom in interest and development of hydroelectric plants. The energy crisis in oil and chronic troubles with nuclear power plants have brought hydroelectric power back into fashion, and its all beacuse of economics, not to mention the reduced environmental considerations and impacts.

"Vanceburg wants the hydroplant to keep its people," said William M. Lewis Jr., a Kentucky native, who is project manager for the power plant. "People's roots are here. Folks won't leave. With new industry, the entire six- to eight-county area could have jobs."

In building the Hydro at the Greenup Dam by the Vanceburg Utilities System, the City of Vanceburg has a two fold purpose in mind for the City.

The Hydro power will stabilize the cost of electric rates of the Utilities System and thereby insuring better rates to their customers than those rates from other fossil fuel powered plants.

The building of the new power line to the Black Oak Industrial Site east of Vanceburg will open the industrial potential and in doing so will make many jobs with the location of new industry. The surrounding communities in Kentucky and Southern Ohio will benefit with the change.

Congratulations Vanceburg

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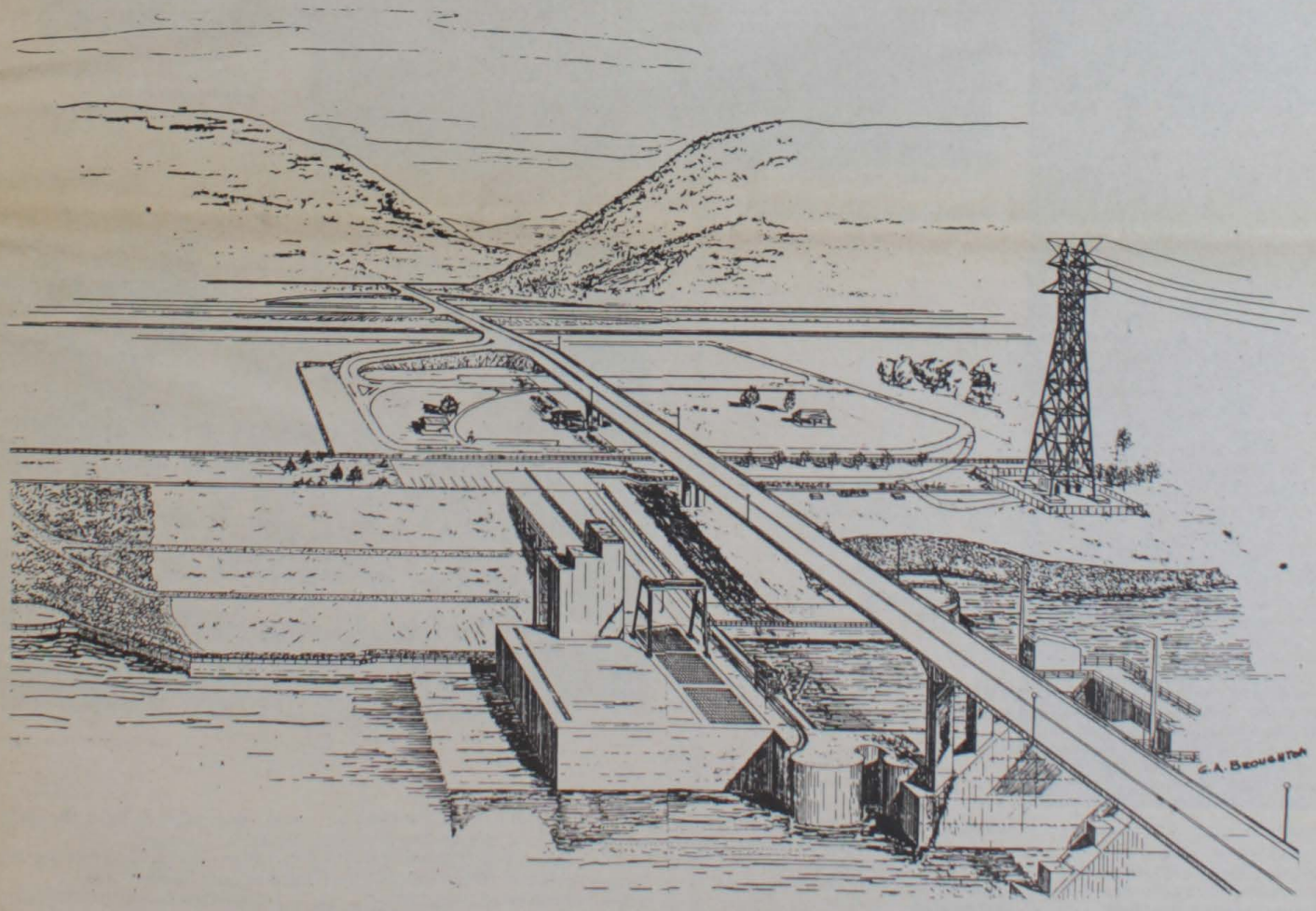

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MOVING A COLOSSUS OF STEEL

VANCEBURG AND THE HYDRO

A modern colossus of steel moved up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers last summer. It was a celebrated event that added yet another page to river history and again demonstrated the diverse transportation capabilities of American Commercial Barge Line Company (ACBL).

The massive cargo, which towered seven stories tall and weighed more than 14 million pounds, was a fully built hydroelectric power plant. Constructed in France, it was transported across the Atlantic Ocean and through the Gulf of Mexico on a special oceangoing vessel. Two ACBL towboats intercepted the shipment at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and moved it the remaining 1,400 miles to its destination at a lock and dam on the upper reaches of the Ohio.

Rather than laboring along in an awkward and ponderous fashion, the huge cargo glided through the waters with ease and grace, a feat due to the power and maneuverability of the ACBL towboats and the skill of the towboat crews.

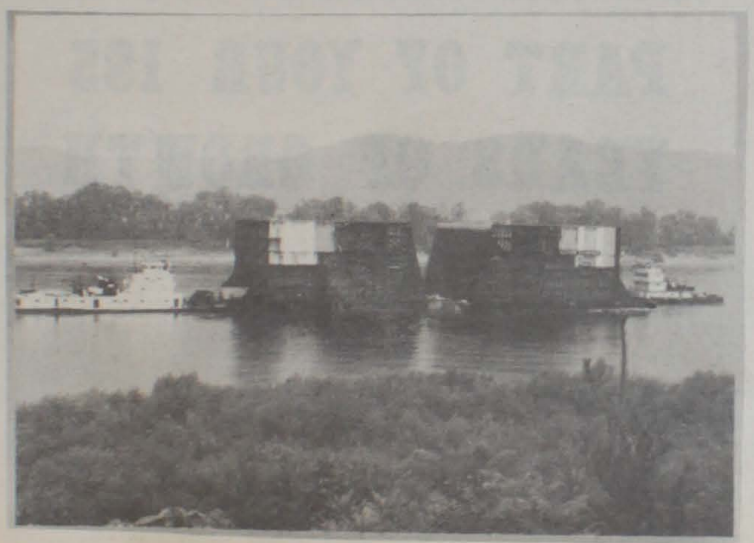
As the unusual tow made its way up the Mississippi and Ohio, it became a celebrity in its own right. It was front page news in river towns along the route, and crowds gathered in increasing numbers to watch it "lock through" as it progressed through the locks and dams on the Ohio.

All-Water Delivery Made Transportation History

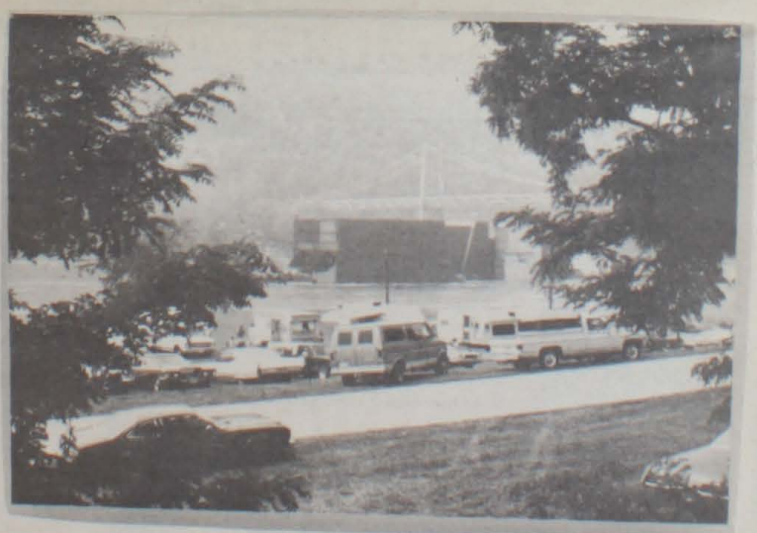
The shipment of the hydroelectric plant from France to its point of installation in the United States was a unique all-water delivery. Officials of *Alsthom Atlantique*, the diversified engineering and shipbuilding group that built the plant, said the feat was a first for a fully built facility of this type. Costs were cut considerably by shipping it entirely on water, and there was much less possibility of damage, according to the builder.

The assembly point for the power plant was a dry dock at Alsthom Atlantique's Chantiers de L'Atlantique shipyard in the French seaport of Saint Nazaire. This unlikely sounding site was chosen because the power plant, which was designed to float as an aid to delivery and installation, was a vessel in its own right.

In view of the unique plans to ship the plant, the builder faced a special problem. The 131-foot width of the facility would be too wide to pass through the 110-foot-wide lock chambers on the Ohio River. In addition, the 70-foot access tower on top of the 76-foot-tall plant would make it too high to pass under the river bridges.



East of Vanceburg on the way home to the Greenup Dam



Clearing the U.S. Grant Bridge at Portsmouth, Ohio

The engineers solved the width problem by constructing the plant in two sections--with one unit containing two of the plant's three turbines and a smaller one containing the other turbine. The problem of the access tower was overcome by building it as a separate unit and attaching it to the side of the smaller plant section.

After construction of the hydroplant was completed, the gates holding back the ocean waters from the construction area were opened, and the two plant sections rose with the water. They were then nudged into position above the submerged deck of the Super Servant I, a specially designed, heavy-lift vessel operated by Wijsmuller of Holland. After the deck and its cargo were raised above water, the ship was put to sea. The plant could have been floated across the ocean behind a tugboat, but it was carried on the deck of the Super Servant I in the interest of a faster voyage.

Midstream Transfer of Plant

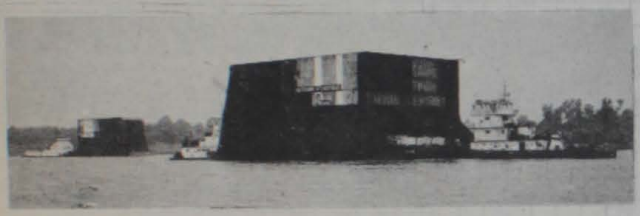
After negotiating the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico for the next two weeks, the Super Servant I moved inland up the Mississippi River to Baton Rouge, where it anchored at midstream.

Waiting there to receive the ship's cargo were the Motor Vessel D. Ray Miller and the Motor Vessel Dan Hogan, the ACBL towboats that were to transport the hydroplant the remaining 1,400 miles to the Greenup Lock and Dam at Greenup, Kentucky, where it would be installed. Also on hand to assist in the transfer process was a third ACBL towboat, the Motor Vessel Bill Froreich.

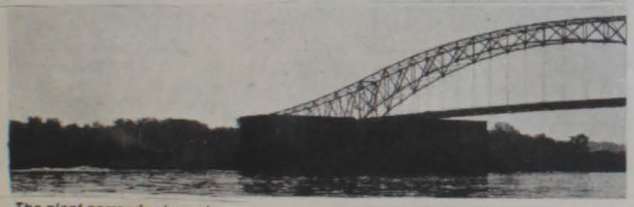
In an early morning rain, the deck of the Super Servant I was submerged by pumping water into its ballast tanks, and the two sections of the plant floated free of the ship's grasp. Then, with military-like precision, the three ACBL towboats eased the plant sections away from the Super Servant I and positioned them end to end in river tow configuration.

Carving its niche in history as

The hydroelectric power plant was transported across the Atlantic on a semisubmersible ship. The deck of the vessel was lowered beneath the waters of the Mississippi River so the unit could be floated off.



Three ACBL towboats maneuver the two sections of the plant into position for towing.



The plant narrowly cleared some bridges. ACBL carefully studied river conditions well in advance, however, to assure a safe journey.

apparently the largest object ever moved on the inland waters, the hydroplant floated on its own bottom from this point on. The 5,600-horsepower D. Ray Miller, positioned in the traditional position behind the tow, provided the muscle to push the power plant. The 2,800-horsepower Hogan, drawing an assignment that is rare on the inland waterways, was positioned backward in front of the plant to provide the steering function and serve as the "eyes" of the tow.

The captain of the Miller, viewing his 67-foot-high tow (9 of the hydroplant's 76 feet were below water at this point) from a 35-foot eye level, could see nothing in front of him but a steel wall. The Miller was able to "see" where it was going through constant radio communications with the Hogan and by means of other sophisticated navigational aids. A remote-control television camera located atop the leading edge of the tow continually scanned the river channel, relaying its findings to monitor screens in the pilothouses of both towboats.

Nighttime vision was aided by standard radar equipment and by the infrared capabilities of the television monitoring system. In addition, "feelers," or depth finders, attached to each towboat eliminated the possibility of anything striking the plant sections from below.

Carefully Orchestrated Movement on Part of ACBL

Mile after mile, through sixteen days and nights, the tow advanced steadily upriver, moving slowly at first and then gaining momentum as it entered the controlled waters of the Ohio. The backward-moving Hogan moved in perfect unison with the forward motion of the Miller, as the vessels guided the towering structure beneath bridges and through lock chambers with an ease and confidence that fascinated even veteran river watchers. Refueling was performed midstream to keep disruptions in the progress of the tow to a minimum.

The smoothness with which the hydroplant was moved was no accident. It was a carefully orchestrated movement on the part of ACBL, the principal operating unit in the Inland Waterways division of Texas Gas, that involved extensive advance planning.

The master planner and mover for the project was J. R. Bullard, vice president of river operations. Others who played key roles in laying the groundwork for the historic shipment included Bob Christopoulos, naval architect and marine engineer, and Ed Peterson, sales manager. Prior to the company submitting a bid on the job, the three men inspected the unit in France to determine the steps necessary in preparing it for towage on the inland river. At the same time, Carl Cannon, marine superintendent for barging and river operations, and others in the company conducted detailed studies of conditions on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, including the heights of all bridges and power lines.

In its proposal, ACBL advised Alsthom-Atlantique of everything that would have to be done, from welding securing platforms on the plant (the

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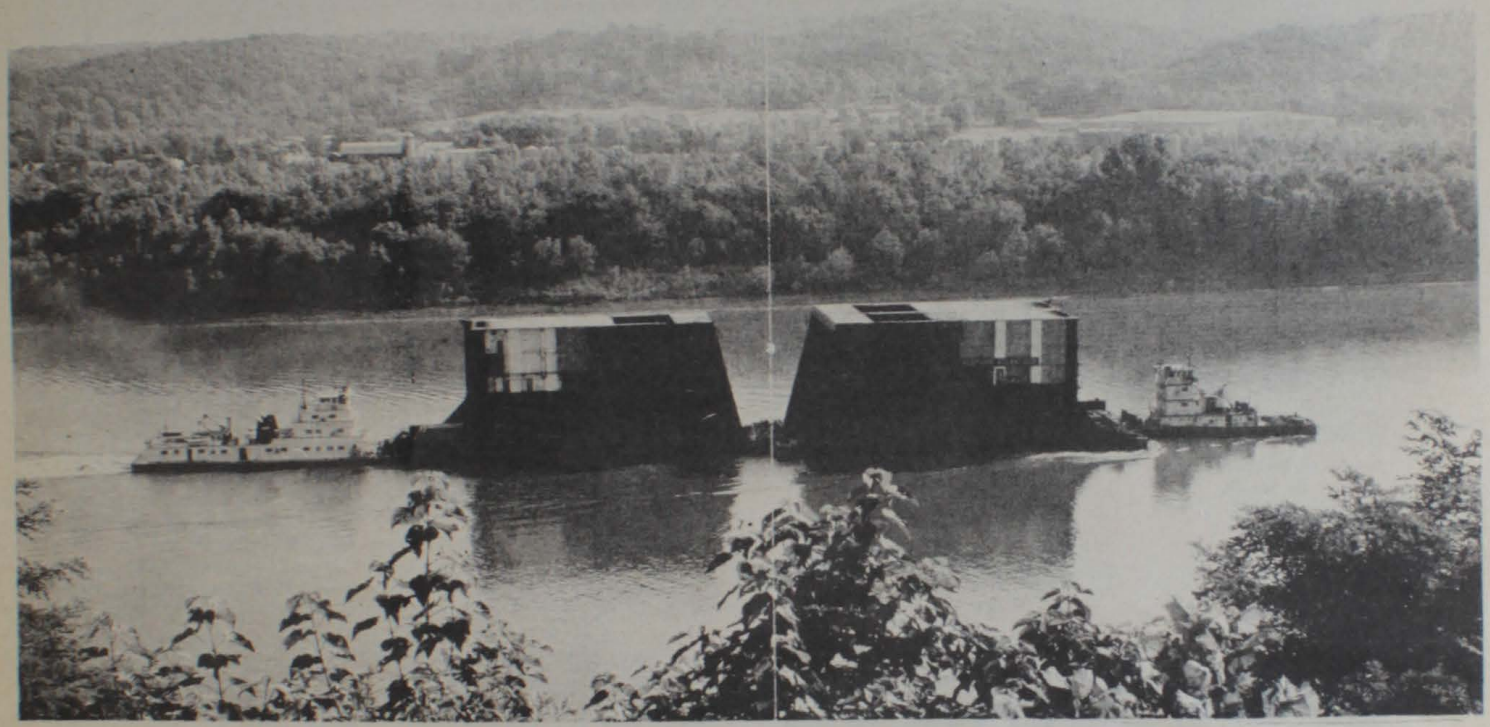
&
Dr. Mays

Compliments Of

Riverway
Fertilizer
Company

Mason and Lewis Road
Maysville, Ky.



bumper-like structures with which the two sections were attached to each other and to the towboats) to the precise steps to be taken in removing it from the Super,Servant I and rigging it into a tow. After ACBL's bid was accepted and the contract signed, the company assigned four of its most experienced towboat captains to the project. Captains Robert Shelton and Jimmy Thompson were at the controls of the Miller, while captains D. O. Donham and James Philpott piloted the Hogan. Together, the four men have amassed roughly 150 years of experience as river pilots.

Bullard was on board the tow for a large portion of its upriver journey, as was Al Pannier, ACBL port captain at Cairo, Illinois, who was responsible for the logistics of the shipment. Other ACBL personnel who had a part in the successful operation included Leo Plomin, Ohio Valley regional manager; Ken Gibson, traffic manager; John Woods and Wm. H. (Buddy) Biggs, who piloted the M/V Froreich; and Paul Hise, chief

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electronic engineer, and Dennis Hoskins, electronic technician, who installed the special on-board communications system for the tow.

Small Town with a Big Idea

The buyer of the power plant is the town of Vanceburg, Kentucky, a community of less than 2,000 that has embarked upon a bold venture to utilize the resources of the Ohio River to generate its own electrical power.

"We've looked forward to this day for sixteen years," said Howard D. Shelton, mayor of Vanceburg. He praised hydropower as a means of providing the city with low-cost electricity that is not as subject to inflationary pressures as that produced by fuel-burning plants. In a broader sense, he sees the hydroplant as a means of revitalizing the economy of the city and surrounding area.

"We have a 535-acre industrial site above town that has a good supply of water and the advantage of the river transportation, but we have never been able to get adequate power in there," he said, in expressing his hopes that the plant will be the key to future industrial growth.

"Vanceburg wants the hydroplant in order to keep its people," said another official involved with the project. "Peoples' roots are here, and they don't want to leave. With new industry, this entire six-to-eight-county area could have more jobs."

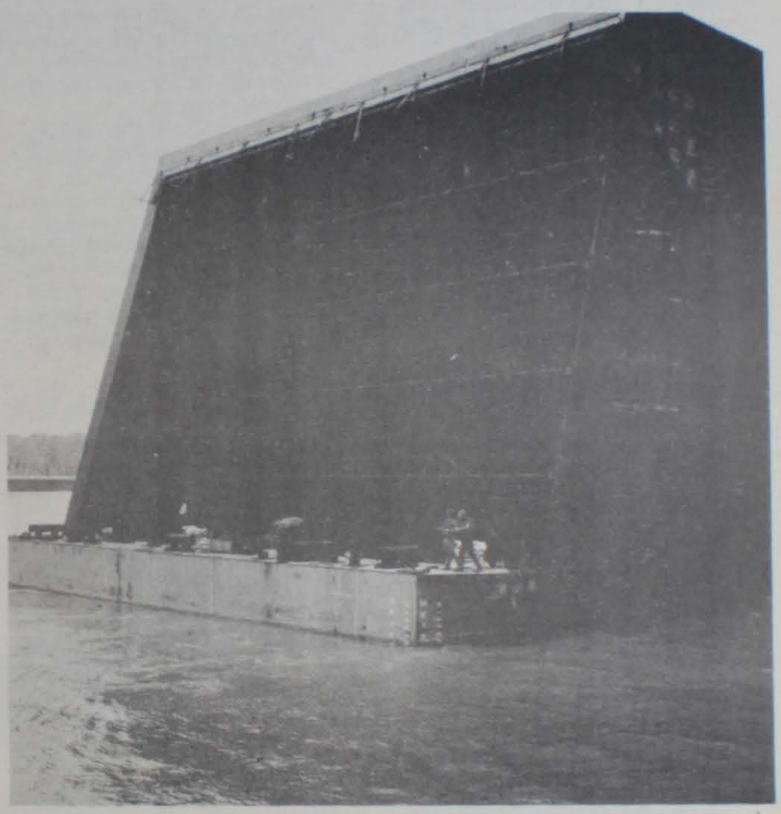
Since the 72-megawatt plant will generate considerably more electricity than is needed by Vanceburg, the excess capacity will be sold to Hamilton, Ohio, and other customers. Outside sales, in fact, are a vital part of the financial arrangements to pay for the plant.

The hydroplant is named the W. T. Love Generating Station in honor of the Vanceburg utility commission superintendent who began the quest to bring inexpensive hydropower to the city in 1965. It is expected to generate its first power by April of this year. Transmission lines will carry the electricity to Vanceburg, located 35 miles downstream from the Greenup Lock and Dam, and on to Hamilton.

Greeted by Bells, Whistles and Applause

The highlight of the hydroplant's long, waterborne journey was its passage by the town it would serve. On a Saturday morning in late July, the people of Vanceburg gathered on the riverbank and greeted the plant with church bells, fire whistles, and loud applause as it emerged from a thick fog. The two ACBL towboats brought the shipment to a halt for about 15 minutes at the town's ferry landing before traveling the last 35 miles to the Greenup Lock and Dam. Just below the dam, the Miller and Hogan maneuvered the two sections of the plant alongside a spar barge (one that has a leg thrust into the riverbed to hold it in place and serves as a temporary anchoring platform). The mission of the two ACBL towboats was successfully completed at the moment their celebrated tow

The real significance of the power plant tow is that it demonstrates ACBL's ability to take on projects well beyond the realm of standard barging operations and handle them in a novel way.



ACBL deckhands are dwarfed by the immense size of the power plant. The safe movement of the unusual cargo reflects the skill of the towboat crews.

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was securely lashed to the barge.

About three weeks later, the cofferdam around the plant site was opened, and the two sections of the plant were floated into position. They were partially welded together at the top, the cofferdam again was pumped dry to allow the plant to sink down onto its foundation, and the welding was completed. Concrete was then added to cavities in the bottom of the plant, and the access tower was hoisted into position and attached.

The plant that never touched dry land from its assembly point to its destination is destined to live out its life in water. When in operation, it will be partially submerged as the waters of the Ohio flow through it to turn its turbines and generate electricity. In times of high water, only its access tower will be visible.

Demonstrates ACBL's Diverse Capabilities

Numerous ACBL tows are in motion on the inland waterways every hour of the night and day, but seldom is one as spectacular as the power plant tow. The rows of barges that normally stretch in front of the gleaming white towboats are usually filled with coal and grain, or with such commodities as steel products, food oils, and chemicals.

Transporting unusual objects, however, is not a new experience for ACBL. Under its "nonbulk" or "regulated" category of freight, the barge line has moved specialty items ranging from nuclear reactors to gates for river locks.

What set the power plant tow apart from all the others was not its weight, as many onlookers thought, but its extreme height and the challenges it thus posed to navigation. ACBL vessels routinely push coal tows that weigh up to 22,500 tons, nearly four times the weight of the 6,600-ton power plant. Never before, however, has one of the boats pushed a tow that cleared the underside of a bridge by only sixteen inches, as was the case when the hydroplant passed beneath the bridge over the locks and dam at Smithland, Kentucky.

The real significance of the power plant tow to ACBL is that it demonstrates the company's flexibility and capability to take on a highly unusual project, one that's well beyond the realm of standard barging operations, and handle it in a novel way. It also reflects the innovative operating philosophy that has made ACBL a leader in the barging industry. ◆

The master planner for the unusual transportation project was J. R. Bullard, vice president of river operations at ACBL. He was intensely involved in advance preparations and was aboard the tow for much of its upriver journey.

(This article on the Hydro is reproduced by permission of Texas Gas Transmission Corporation from their TXG Magazine.)

Several hundred awaited the arrival of the Hydro at Vanceburg.

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Vanceburg, Ky.

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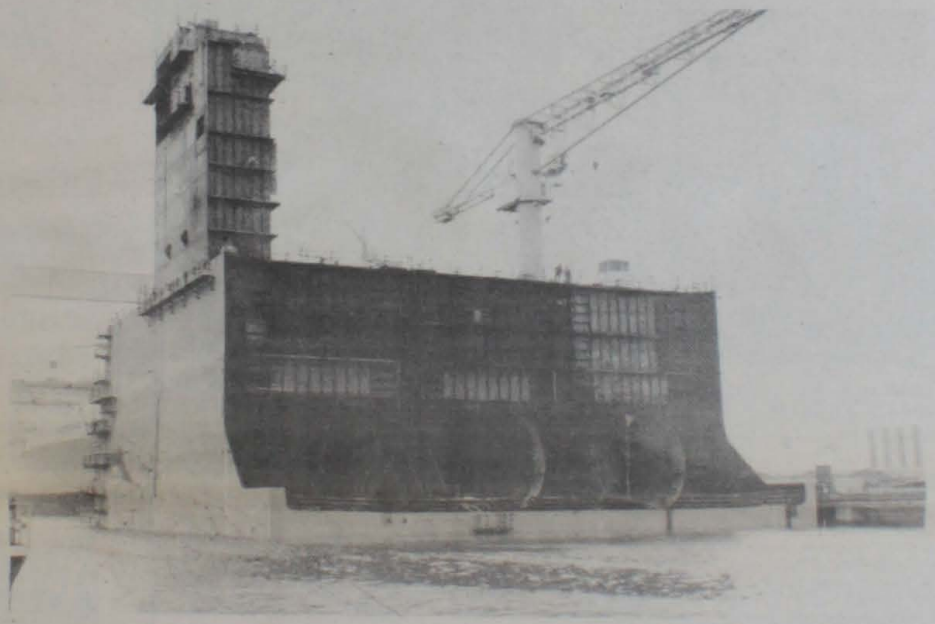

ALSTHOM ATLANTIC, INC. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ALSTHOM-ATLANTIQUE CGEE ALSTHOM NEYRPIC SOGREAH

BACK IN 1912

Looking west from Market Street. Standing by team is City Marshal F. Merle Smith, the three standing on the side walk at the right in the original picture look to be J. R. Pugh, Doc. P. Conner (middle figure), and James Qualls (Jime Crow).

The "horse and buggy" era in Vanceburg. We can think of only three of the new-fangled automobiles in the town at that time; a Humpmobile roadster owned by Jack Stamper, who a couple of years thereafter sold it to the late Bill Hays, an 'Empire' (we believe it was) owned by the late "Squire" A. A. Campbell. As to the picture, starting in the right foreground - is the Voiers (now Hamm) shoe store with the Masonic Hall upstairs and the old Ruggles Opera House. This latter was the Old Opera House, witness the white stone high up over the middle window, which was carved "Ruggles Opera House" and had the date of its building (we cannot remember the exact date) but two seem to keep coming to mind - either 1878 or 1883.

These two buildings were destroyed by fire, shortly after midnight on Dec. 22, 1914. The third building, in front of the white utility pole, is the original Sam Agnew store building, afterwards acquired by the late J.R. (Jim) Pugh, whose heirs sold it to the present occupants Flod and Chloe Voiers, who operate Voiers' Dept. Store there. In some miraculous manner, this building escaped the great 1914 fire, and also the one that destroyed the remainder of the block in 1926.

On down the street was the long frame building known, generally as the Bagby, later the Dugan Building, who owned it, one following the other. It housed at various times, in the downstairs part, Bob Mozelle's barber shop, Henry Staley's huckster store, Riley Hamm's barber shop, and living quarters, occupied in our memory, by Dr. J. H. S. Reddy, the late Clay Cora, and before that by the Willis Bagby family, also at one time by the late Mrs. Jennie Stewart and family. Upstairs in the end next to the J.R. Pugh store, was the famous 'Peruna Club.' On the ground floor beneath this also housed Wm. Thomas' clothes pressing shop later operated by James Babe Morgan. In the 1920's Claude Ruggles had a barber shop in this portion of the building. At the time it was destroyed, it was owned by the late C. E. Stout, if we rightly remember. The next building is the St. Charles Hotel operated at the time of the fatal fire by the late Col. C. L. Tannian. This fire was on March 2, 1926. Consumed also was the Heinisch store building, just below it, which cannot be seen in this picture.

On across Main Street can be seen the three story Carter House Hotel. It was destroyed by fire Sept. 30th, 1920. The walls survived the fire, and were purchased by the late Max Block, who removed the third floor,and rebuilt it into a two-story buiioding as it stands today, an enduring monument to one of Lewis County's finest citizens. The business among the largest department stores in northeastern Kentucky, is still operated by his widow, Mrs. Sarah Block and her son, David Timmer.

On the left side of the picture, looking west, we see first the millinery sign of the hat shop and ladies' apparel operated by Mrs. M. Marcus. Other rooms in this building were occupied by Mrs. F. Elliott's "Book Store", a grocery operated by Thos. (Shang) Stricklett, and the last room housing B. R. (Wink) Henthorn's barber shop. The millinery store room once housed by B. W. Parker's harness and saddle shop. this building was erected by the late Mrs. Belle Bruce about 1900, and burned down in the early 1930's, and was replaced by the present brick structure, now (1965) housing the Welfare Finance Co., and Lewis County Dollar Store. The building was erected by the late J. T. Ort. Next was the small frame shop of "Wagonmaker" Joe Sparks. Adjoining this was Enos Hays' Coal Yard.

The small office building was used as a headquarters of Col. Tannian after the St. Charles burned. Stamper Stevenson was the first mate. Just beyond this was the blacksmith shop of Thos. Tannian, father of Colonel, Tom and James Tannian. These last three buildings were purchased by the late J. F. Bertram, who razed them and built the modern brick garage building which is now owned by Otha and Leo Goodwin of Goodwin Pontiac-Chevrolet Co. The last two buildings in the picture are still standing and in use, the first known as the Billy Ward building, was built by him during the 1870's, and now occupied by Lawrence Hickle's restaurant and pool room. The next, onthe corner of Main Street, was built by the late Judge Geo. Morgan Thomas in 1883, and is now the Citizens Deposit Bank Building. These two, and the Voiers Department store are the only buildings still standing in their original state when this picture was taken. The Max Block building (Carter House) now has but two, instead of three stories. A close look under a magnifying glass shows just a corner of the present store building of King and Sullivan. This is just across Main Street from the bank, and was built in 1876. Here the late G. W. Stamper started his Vanceburg business career in the early 1880's.

And on down the street a block, can bee seen the frame store building known as the Hite Rowley building. In 1912 it was the home of our predecessor paper, the Vanceburg Sun, owned and edited by the late M. O. Wilson. Note the locust trees in front of the Carter House. From there down to the end of Second Street, past the Graded School, the sidewalks were lined with maple trees.

We will get many a letter from old timers all over the country of how they enjoyed this picture. Like ourselves, they are indebted to Mrs. Hansel Gilbert, who allowed us to copy the post card original. It was given to Mrs. Gilbert by her grandmother, the late Mrs. Henry Sartin, mother of Clifford sartin, of this city and of Allen Sartin now living in Colorado.

Reprinted from the Lewis County Herald, Vanceburg, Kentucky, Thursday March 11, 1965.

Vanceburg

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An Old Time 'Cooper Shop'

This picture has been traced back to 1892, 77 years ago, at an old time 'cooper shop' where they made whiskey and flour barrels. It stood near the forks of the road near the present store of Guy Horsley at Fairland Drive. In those days it was known as 'Short's Addition.' So called for a man named John Short, who bought a considerable sized piece of land in the vicinity, laid out an 'addition,' including three streets running north and south on the hillside below the Alum Rock. The men are standing on what was known as 'Hoopholes,' made of hickory, and were split lengthwise, and these made the hoops that held the barrel staves in shape.

The big man in the center is "Tiny" Evans, next to him on his right was a negro man named Harry Clay, the father of Faris Clay, who is still remembered by older citizens, and next to him is "Rampy John" Tolle. Next to Evans on his left is Thornton Day, and on the end of Henry Tolle, who some fifty years ago operated a small grocery in the south end.

We are indebted to Mrs. Chas King for the use of this old picture. From 1865 to the early 1900's, there were as many as six 'coopershops' employing a total of fifty or more men in operation in Vanceburg.

A Salute To A Bright & Prosperous Future To The City Of Vanceburg

Avery L. Stanley
Commonweath Attorney
Thomas M. Bertram, II
Assistant
Ronald L. Hatfield
Assistant
Marguerite Johnson
Secretary
Dodie Miracle
Secretary

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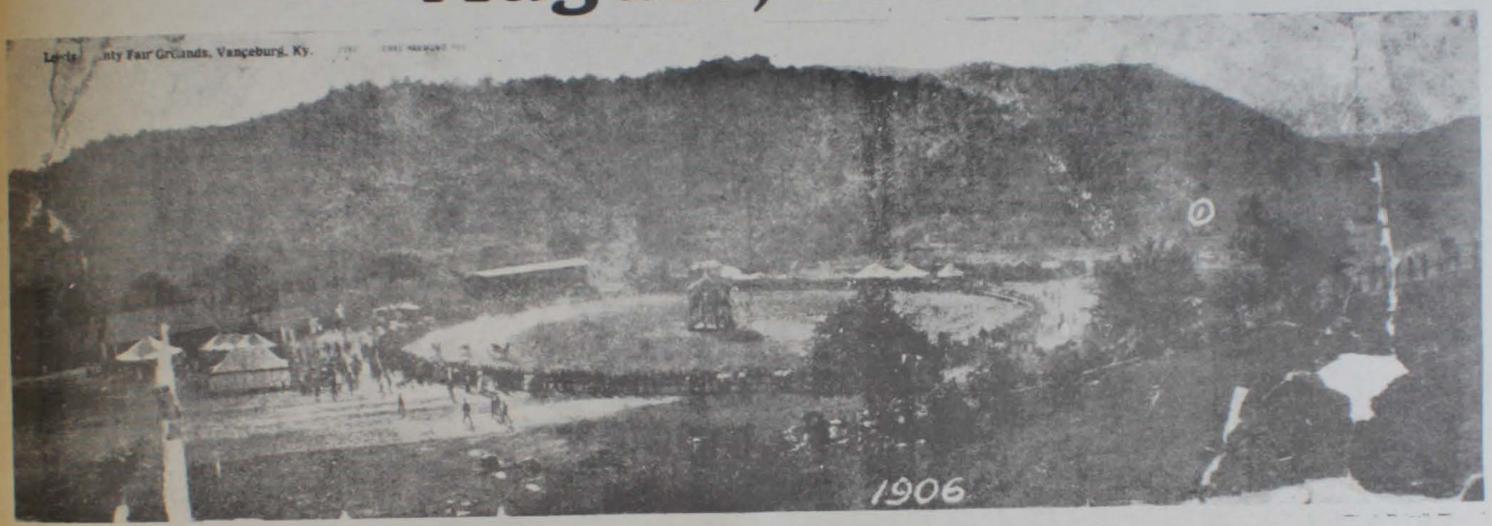
The Old Fairgrounds August, 1906



What a flood of memories this old picture will invoke in the hearts of the oldsters, and a curiosity for the generation now in their 30's and younger. We would say in the ring the ladies driving match was in progress, the fanciest turnout, the belles of Lewis County, as well as skillful horsewomen, the 'horse and buggy days' at their best. This usually was programmed for late in the afternoon, and the sun is apparently in the west, judging from the parasols and umbrellas in evidence. The large building is the grandstand, the hundreds preferred the grassy hillside opposite it. The building to the left of the grandstand, where Clay Ruark and force served up their prize ice cream sodas for 5¢. Also a genuine home baked ham sandwich in a huge bun, also 5¢. Them wuz the days.

On the extreme left, beyond the merry-go-round, is the floral hall, presided over by Mrs. Anna Rowley and Mrs. Jennie Adams. The house marked with the circled figure 1, was said by several to be the home of Mrs. Elwood Cooper and daughters, who still live there. We can see in memory W. T. (Uncle Bill) Cooper as General manager, M. O. Wilson and O. P. Pollitt in the Secretary's Office at the ring gate, and Maurice Burris, Ring Master, riding a superb horse, going around the ring announcing "First Prize" Thos. Bigger; Second Price, Jack Willim" and so on.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bloomfield allowed us to copy this old picture, whose family received it from the late Mrs. Augusta Rogers, a former resident.

Dickerson Funeral Home

205 Second Street, Vanceburg

Congratulations 185th Birthday

By Eugene & Opal Esham Dickerson & James Estep

L to R: Ithiel (Tidy) Staggs, Grant McDaniel, and Chrley Gulley. The place: at the head of the grade at north end of Market Street, just across from the Geo. T. Willim (now S. H. Voiers) home on Front Street. The late W. A. Frizzell built a concrete wall across and around the site of this picture, hauled dirt to put the above and flood water, and on the site now stands a dwelling house now occupied by Mrs. Dave Lawson (1966) No. 417 Front Street.

Nostaglia will pervade the sentiments of those citizens who can call back 56 years ago in the old town, as they look upon this picture taken about 1904 or 1905. They will remember, if not in person, the tales of their parents and grandparents about the irrepressible Chris Caines, who owned what was then known as the 'middle grade', and lastly the 'ferry landing.' Chris built this shed-like structure, with the little office building, a part of what can be seen in the extreme right of this picture, sometime after 1867. Before that the site was occupied by the saloon of the Beverly House, the main hotel being directly across the street, with a bridge or gallery running ACROSS Front Street, traffic passing UNDER it.

It was from this building that Chris advertised in his famous poem, which started:

"There's coal and salt to be had at the river,
With a galloping mule that is glad to deliver.
He's a mighty good mule, both willing and able.
And would rather haul coal than to stand in the stable."

(His brother-in-law, Henry C. Bruce, was put to great embarrassment by these mundane pane-gyries that Chris loved to compose, and the reading public loved to have appear in the local paper.

Around November, 1910, on a chilly day, someone before leaving for dinner, threw some fine coal in the stove, which after smouldering for possibly a quarter of an hour, blew up, spraying hot particles all over the office, which was soon ablaze. It was discovered by the late J. Leslie Myers, whose family lived where Clayton (Tate) Lykins and family now abide, and Mr. Myers ran home and grabbed a bucket of wash water and threw on the blaze, but by then it spread to the main room shown in the picture, and which was filled with hay, feed, etc. It spread to the brick dwelling below it, which was completely gutted and had to be rebuilt, and the citizens had a desperate fight to save the Daus Kerr house, just across that alley, and the Willim home across Front Street.]

Shortly afterwards the firm of Staggs Bros. purchased the feed store of D. B. (Dock) Shumate, just across from the present Vanceburg Supply Co. on Market Street, where it continued until retirement last year of the remaining partner, C.A. (Buddy) Staggs.

Roy McDaniel of Baltimore, son of Grant McDaniel, sent us the picture of the old stand on Front Street.

(Reprinted from the Lewis County Herald, Issue of March 10, 1966.)

APP/KY-VERT

Congratulations
Vanceburg
185th Birthday

From The

Staff & Directors
Of The
Lewis County Herald

Lewis County History Coll.
APP/KY-VER I
Box 3 File 17

SECTION TWO

SOUVENIR EDITION

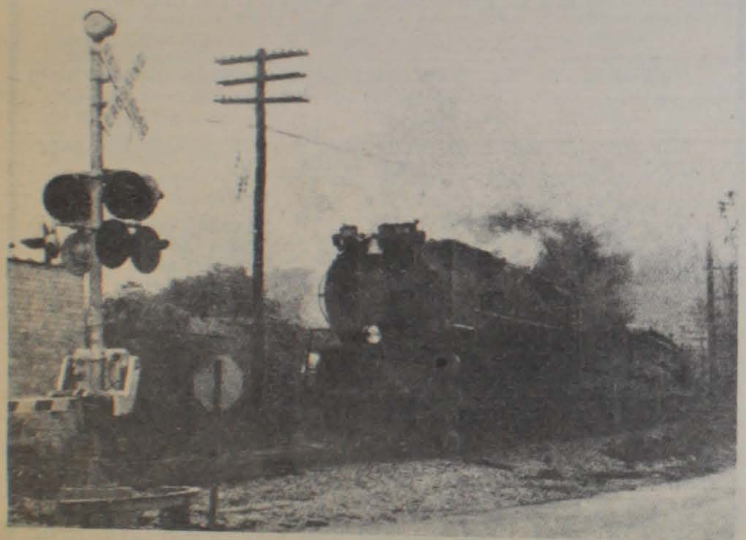
COHIST

Vanceburg 185TH Birthday

AND

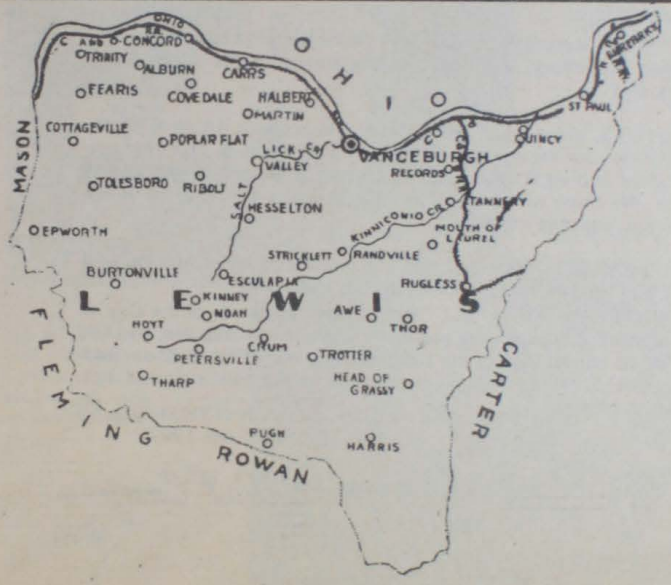
JULY JUBILEE CELEBRATION

JULY 2nd, 3rd, & 4th



The Chessie System's Safety Express passed thru the Vanceburg area several times last week on its run to Cincinnati from Ashland. The train is one of the last of the steam engines. (Photo by Chandler Scifres).

Reprinted Lewis County Herald Nov. 5, 1980.



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Sunday

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Compliments of

Ann & Charles Staggs

Vanceburg, Ky.

M.J. "PAT" COOPER
MAYOR

CITY OF VANCEBURG

COUNCIL MEETING: FIRST MONDAY NIGHT OF EACH MONTH

BRENDA WORTHINGTON
CITY CLERK

VANCEBURG, KENTUCKY 41179

PROCLAMATION

The City of Vanceburg will be 185 years old this year and as Mayor of the City of Vanceburg, I hereby declare that

WHEREAS, due to recorded history and records dating back to the early eighteen hundreds confirm that Keith Marshall, son of Col. Thomas Marshall had a patent on the land on either side of Salt Lick Creek and fronting on the Ohio River; and

WHEREAS, on June 30, 1797 Keith Marshall sold to Mose Baird and Joseph Vance a tract of 55 acres on the east side of Salt Lick Creek; and

WHEREAS, Mose Baird and Joseph Vance laid out a town which was named Vanceburg, and began selling smaller tracts to other persons; and

WHEREAS, there has been formed a Vanceburg 185th Birthday Committee for the purpose of holding a celebration honoring one hundred and eighty-five years of history, pride and to-getherness when the times were really bad, and this is a tribute to all of our Citizens, past and present;

WHEREAS, the 185th Birthday Committee has laid plans for said celebration from July 2nd thru July 4th, 1982; and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, M.J. "Pat" Cooper as Mayor of the City of Vanceburg, do declare the above said days of July 2nd, 3rd, and 4th to be the official days of the Celebration of our 185th Birthday and ask all Citizens and all visitors to join in the celebration of this colossal event.

Done in the City of Vanceburg, Ky. this 1st day of June, 1982

M. J. "Pat" Cooper
Mayor

Brenda Worthington City Clerk

Souvenir Edition Vanceburg 185th Brithday

and July Jubilee Celebration

Published by the Vanceburg-Lewis County Improvement Association, Inc.

We are indebted to many for their help in making this paper possible and wish to acknowledge the following:

Lewis County Herald
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Chandler's Studio
Lewis County Superintendents Office
Lewis County Library
Sue Brown
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Ruth Gully
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Brenda Worthington
Julie Pence
Pamela Hester
Charles Chatman
Bill Bonner
Gary Kidwell
Don Burton
Paula Burriss
Betty Dillow
M. J. 'Pat' Cooper

We have tried to give proper "credit" to all who have contributed and helped on this paper, however, if we have errored in credits or missed anyone, please accept our "Thanks".

Best wishes for the July Jubilee

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This Old House

By Christine Crawford Burton

This old house is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Burton. It has been home for Mae Smith Burton for all of her 78 years. It has been home to the descendants of William and Priscilla McClurg Smith for over one hundred years.

Many descendants can trace their roots to this house.

One hundred and four years ago, Mae's father, William Smith, paid Jane Colvin $100 for this house and seven acres of land more or less. In 1878, $100 was hard to come by. To get this much money, William sold a yoke of oxen that had been given to him and his wife Priscilla by her father. This sale brought $80. He borrowed the remaining $20 and walked to the home of Jane Colvin on Christmas Day 1878 to pay for the property.

The seven acres more or less was overgrown with timber and required much hard labor. This section of Vanceburg was called Short's Addition at that time. It was sparcely populated when Mae was small. She said, "There were only two or three houses between here and the Vanceburg Hill.

Jane Colvin is now burried in an old graveyard on the W. T. Cooper farm near Appletree Subdivision in South Vanceburg.

William Smith, his wife, Priscilla and their children, Manual, age 10, Icy, age 8, Suzie, age 6, Sally Smith Grayson, age 4 and King, age one year, moved into the one large room that comprised the "Old House" in 1878.

Martin, Audrey Smith Mefford and Mae were later born in this house. Also born here to William and Priscilla were two other children who died young.

In the years following 1878, the one large room was partitioned, rooms added, and the upstairs finished to accommodate the 10 children of William and Priscilla.

Mae was the youngest. When the older brothers and sisters married or moved away she stayed to look after the house for her father. Her mother died when she was 10.

When Mae married Willard Burton in 1924, they stayed on with her father and the house.

Priscilla died in 1914 and William died in 1942. They, along with Marjorie, a daughter of Mae and Willard, are buried in an old grave yard near the house.

Mae has seen times change along with the "Old House" and the town. In the early days, Mae and Willard raised a garden, chickens and kept a cow to provide much of their food. The chickens and the cow are gone. They still raise a huge garden every year much to the pleasure of their children.

Mae and Willard also worked to help cultivate and harvest Turkish tobacco that was raised around Vanceburg when they were young. Willard said, "I made $2.00 a day. That was good money then." Mae worked for awhile in a cigar factory that was located in an old school building on upper Front Street. She made $4.00 a week working there.

This Old House was located behind the Old Fair Grounds. Mae made extra money selling okra from her garden and baking corn bread to sell to people who followed the fair. She spoke of the sulky races at the Old Fair. It was a good time.

Several of Mae and Willard's grandchildren have been born in the Old House. They and many other descendants have arranged for a trip back to Vanceburg by these descendants of William and Priscilla is not complete without a visit to their only living child, Mae, her husband, Willard and "The Old House." It nurtured their roots. The tree has branched abroad.

Photos by Chandler Studio

Williard and Mae Burton

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From

Dr. Bernard Biederman & Staff

South Shore, Ky.

By Pass Carryout

Beer, Wine Liquor

Watch For Opening

J. Frank Wright, Owner

Located on Rt. 10
One block from the light

Congratulations Vanceburg

On Your 185th Birthday

U.S. Shoe Component Plant

V-37

Lewis County Has Fine School System

"Sid" Meade Vocational School

County Superintendent Office

Lewis Co. High School

improvements and additions in the Lewis County School System in the past 15 to 20 years are as follows:

New elementary school at Tollesboro, and addition of three classrooms and library and reading room at Tollesboro Elementary School.

New gymnasium at Tollesboro High School with four classrooms.

Closing of Canaan, Covedale and Trinity Schools. These were small isolated schools.

Addition of music and band rooms at the Lewis County High School.

Addition of Vocational School (Foster "Sid" Meade Area Vocational Education Center) at the Lewis County High School.

Addition of the New Open Concept in Education and Library area at the Lewis County Central Elementary School.

New modern Office Building for Central Office Personnel to replace Offices in the Lewis County Courthouse.

Addition of new Modern Library at the Garrison Elementary School.

Purchase of two mobile reading labs for use by the Laurel and Kinniconick Elementary Schools.

Renovation of the kindergarten and headstart centers.

Acquisition of the U.S. Lock and Dam 32 for Educational purposes plus many improvements including a softball field.

Blacktopping playgrounds for use at all schools in the system.

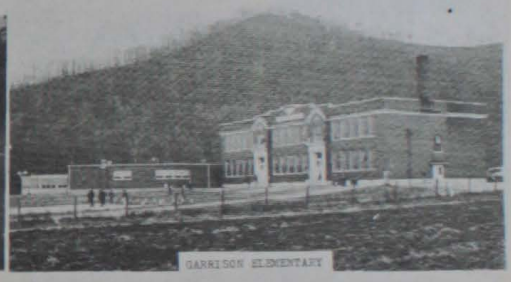
Improving the heating and lighting systems in many of the buildings.

The purchase of 39 new modern school busses in the last 15 years.

Educational programs in the school system are as follows:

Institution of a football program in the high school; band and choral music in both high schools with qualified instructors; girls basketball programs; Title I reading and math programs; special education for all qualified children; kindergarten program for all who want it; foreign languages in the high schools; emphasis on academics in all schools; and constant upgrading of faculty and staff.

Lewis Co. Central



Garrison Elementary

Attorney At Law

506 Second Street

Lloyd E. Spear

P.O. Box 241

Vanceburg, Ky. 41179
(606) 796-3873

Fairlane Food Market

602 Fairlane Drive
Vanceburg, Ky. Phone 796-3141

Congratulations
City of Vanceburg, Ky.
On Your

185th Anniversary

From the owners and employees of the Fairlane Food Market - the store that saves you money.

Sales are held from Monday through Saturday for your shopping convenience.

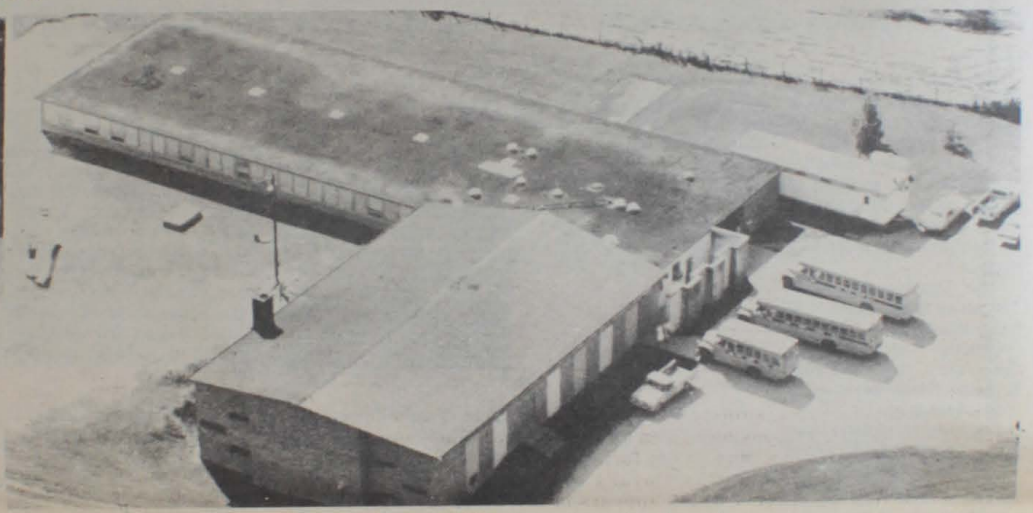
We stand up and applaud the City of Vanceburg, Ky.

Jim & Tonya Horsley
Owners

Tollesboro High School

Tollesboro Elementary School

Kinniconnick Elementary School



Laurel Elementary School

Give Your Grad Our Best ..

1980 Firebird Gold metallic/Buckskin Buckets V-6 - Auto-P.S./P.B. Air Low Mileage **$ave**

1979 M.G.B. convertible Dark Green, 4 sp. AM/FM Radio Wire Wheels Local One Owner

1980 Fiesta - Frost White - 4 cyl., 4 sp., Sun Roof AM Radio - 17,406 mileage **$ave**

1978 Pontiac Grand Prix Drk Rust Met/Vinyl top Split front seats - 301 V-8 Auto P.S./P.B. Air - New Tires

1980 Pinto - Antique Orange Metallic 4 sp. - 4 cyl. AM/FM Radio 11,000 miles

1978 Mustang II Cpz T-top 4 cyl. 303 V-8 P.S./P.B. AM/FM Radio One Owner

1979 Buick Le Sabre 4 door White/Green Vinyl top - P.S./P.B. Air Tinted Windows Cruise Control - 4 new tires

1972 Torino S.W. Dk. Green 9 Passenger Auto P.S./P.B. Air Nice Car

1977 Ford Granada Cps Dk. Brown with brown Vinyl top Auto P.S./P.B. Air Power Windows Power Brakes Split seats Loaded

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Saturday 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

Coach Gary Kidwell, summer baseball director in Vanceburg. His high school baseball teams have won 5 District Championships and one Regional Championship. One of his former players, David Gaunce, is now playing in the Kansas City Royal's organization. Coach Kidwell writes "Kidwell's Korner", which appears in the Lewis County Herald each week.

Photos by Chandler Studio & Alan Bane

Sports in Lewis County The Last 20 Years

In the sixties, the Vanceburg High School had two sports programs in their athletic department and now, in 1982, the Lewis County High School has football, girls basketball, boys basketball, baseball, gymnastics team and a golf team. In 1963, the Lewis County Lions won the 62nd District Tourney in basketball and the coach was Ray Allen. In 1967, the Lions basketball team, under Coach Donnie Gaunce who is now Lewis County High School Principal, was runner-up in the 39th district tourney at Mason County.

In 1967, Foster "Sid" Meade was named school superintendent and immediately started football in the elementary schools. Gary Kidwell, a graduate of Lewis County High, was the first football coach in the elementary grades. He was assisted by donnie Gaune and Bobby Kouns. In 1975 the Lions won a District Football Championship under Coach Bill Robinson and went undefeated to win another championship in 1978.

In basketball, the Lewis County Lions won district championships in 1976, 1977, and 1978 under Coach Gary Kidwell. In 1977, the Lions came close to upsetting highly regarded Ashland. The Lewis County High School baseball team won District championships in 1975, 1977, 1978, and 1979. They went to the state tournament in 1977 and defeated Boone County in the semi-finals under Coach Gary Kidwell.

The summer baseball program consists of over 300 players from age 4 to 16 years of age. Another program that school superintendent Foster Meade has always supported. One product of the Vanceburg Little League Program is David Gaunce of the Kansas City Royals Baseball Team.

At Tollesboro High School, Coach Al Bane has been the head man for 18 years. He has guided the Wildcats to some fine records. In 1981, Randy Harrison guided the baseball team to a district title.

Girl's basketball was revived in 1975 with the coach being Alice Kidwell. In her six years as coach, her teams were in the regional tourney in 1975, '79, and '80. The girls were again represented in the regionals in 1982 under Coach Donnie Gaunce.

In 1975, LCHS was represented in the state golf tourney by Mort Bertram with Ed Taylor as coach and in 1982 Andy Plummer was the representative from Lewis County under Coach Kidwell. Also in 1977, Jim Lykins was a participant in the state tennis tourney.

Alan Bane
Tollesboro Coach

The Lewis County Lions have had five athletes to receive fully paid athletic scholarships in the last ten years. Jim Bloomfield and David Gaunce from William Cavey College in Haltisburg, Mississippi, Tammy Underwood and Alice Lloyd, college in Pippa Passes, Kentucky, Corky Prater, Eastern State University of Richmond, Kentucky and Jim Lykins, Morehead State University at Morehead.

Local athletic facilities are three lighted tennis courts, childrens playground and a new lighted softball field.

The Jeans Plus Store

602 Fairlane Drive Vanceburg, Ky. Phone 796-6092

Congratulations, Vanceburg, Ky. on your 185th year of being our town. May we continue to grow in population, industry and friendship.

If we stand together, we will grow together.

We wish the greatest to our city - Vanceburg, Ky.

Fight the Fight, Keep the faith our country was built on - Success will be ours.

We stand United with our city.

Guy & Wilma Horsley

at the
Jeans Plus Store.

Compliments Of

Dr. H. M. Bertram, Jr. And Family

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Donut Shop & Restaurant

- 22 Kinds Donuts Daily
- Sweet Rolls
- Fruit Pies
- Cakes
- Transparent Pies & Tarts
- Homemade Salt Rising Bread
- Butterflake Rolls
- Plate Lunches
- Sandwiches
- Soups & Salads
- Ice Cream

5:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Mon. - Sat.
28 E. Second St. Maysville, Ky.
564-3007

Jim Meadows, Owner

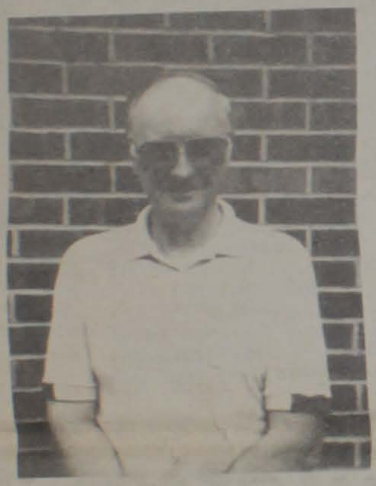
Congratulations Vanceburg

185th Birthday &

July Jubilee

From Lewis Co. Officials

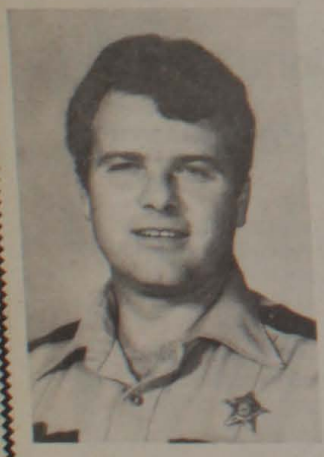
Avery Stanley
Commonwealth
Attorney



Jackie Ray Cooper
Judge Executive

Charles J. Riedinger
County Attorney

Shirley Hinton
County Clerk



Jeffrey Cooper
Sheriff

Wayne Secrets
Tax Assessor

Paul Jordan
Jailer

Bruce K. Swearingen
Circuit Court Clerk

Harold "Skip" Bryant
Coroner

An old picture of Vanceburg's Second Street, looking East. Please note that E. G. Clark had a general store where Wilson's Grocery is now. Across the street was the New York Racket Store, now the Bertram Insurance Agency. Note the stile in front of the Voiers Shoe Store, now Lykins' Clothing Store.
(Picture, Courtesy of Dr. G. R. Queen Jr.)

Reprinted Lewis County Herald June 12, 1975.

Donor List:

Adrian, Charlotte & Julie Pence
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Ken, Rae Ann & Chad Clark
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Bill Carroll
Dr. Keith T. Sherman
Harry, Jo & Pam Hester
Brenda Worthington, Cindy and Curtis

THE OLD OAK TREE

The old Pinoak that stood near the old Valley gets a face-lifting from the highway force. The original plan of the new road yielded to the plea of "Woodman, spare that tree."

Reprinted Lewis County Herald Sept. 4, 1975

Congratulations ...
To The City Of VANCEBURG
On Your 185th Birthday

THE PORTSMOUTH BANK

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Hayport Rd., And Center St., And The Wheelersburg Mall

Minford
Main Street, Rt. 139

Lucasville
U. S. Rt 23 At Rt. 348

New Boston
Gallia St., At Glenwood

Phone 353-4151

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Sixth At Chillicothe, Portsmouth

Drive In
Gay Street And 7th Portsmouth

MEMBER FDIC

Historical Sketch Of Ruggles Camp

It was in 1872 that the first attempt was made in the Maysville District to establish a campmeeting. Under the leadership of God, Rev. H. C. Northcott and Rev. H. J. Ramey, set out in early spring to find a suitable location for the camp, directing their search near Mt. Olivet in Robertson County. They failed in their search and tried again the next spring. Finally, after much persistence and some disappointment, they found a place that could be used for the campmeeting. A Methodist Episcopal church called Canaan, about one mile north of the present camp grounds. Thus Canaan church because the birthplace of the first campmeeting in this section of the state. A great time was had by all and cheerful home hospitality reigned. The gospel was preached, two services held daily for a week.

The quest for a permanent campground continued. Just as they were about to give up in despair, William Ruggles came forward with an offer of a twenty-acre field on his farm -- a part of the present campground. His offer was to lease it for a period of ten years, with the privilege of renewal at that time, at an annual rental of five dollars. The offer was accepted and a Campmeeting Association at once formed. A committee was then appointed to draw up articles of agreement between William Ruggles and the assocation. Thus in August of 1873 the first camp was held on the new campground. There were from twenty-five to thirty cottages occupied and a number of pastors and the presiding elder of the district present. The order of services included a prayer meeting before breakfast, testimony meeting at 8:30, preaching at 11:00 .m. 3 and 7 p.m. that meeting saved a hundred souls. The directors decided at once to meet again next year.

They dedicated this place as The Maysville District campmeeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church bearing the date February fifth, 1874. The incorporators were: H. C. Northcott, president; William Ruggles, vice president; W. B. Barrett, secretary; G. R. Bullock, treasurer; T. M. Leslie, B. A. Stubbins, H. J. Ramey, D. E. Roberts, J. H. Story, B. D. Hannah and Alfred Harrison.

In later years, these men were succeeded by such men as I. M. Lane, John G. Brodt, John Walsh, Isaac Kelley, George Kelley, Arthur Plummer, Miles Wallingford, Dr. Wm. Bowman, G. W. Thomas, John R. Brodt, George Harding and Robert Hinton, to name a few.

On March 20, 1880, the campground was deeded to the association by William Ruggles.

The first tabernacle had seats for 600 people, with a like number of seats on each side not under cover of the roof. Three thousand people used to attend on Sundays. One thousand came on horse back. After a few years the roof was extended to cover all the seats and twenty feet added to the end. In 1923, the 50th anniversary was held and the crowd was so big "that parents held tightly to their children's hands for fear of losing them in the crowd." The crowd was said to have been between 8 and 10 thousand people.

This is still a wonderful place to take your family and you should make the time to come and visit with the Lord and all the fine people of this community.

(Copied in part from Ruggles Camp Ground celebration by Clarinda Sue Wood.)

There's Only One Vanceburg On Earth

When a fellow gets back from a journey and sees
Once again the swell town of his love,
And he feels on his brow the enlivening breeze
That sweeps from the hilltops above,
When he meets with embraces like hugs of a bear
That lessen his usual girth,
He's ready to kiss the big Bible and swear
That there's only one Vanceburg on earth.

With feelings of fondness, his mind wanders back
To the days on the old Beaver Pond
When he fell on the ice, and his head got a crack,
Of those days his memories are fond.
With a sob in his throat and a tear on his cheek
He leaves the swell town of his birth,
And away off from home he sings in his sleep,
"There's only one Vanceburg on earth."

Of all his adventures his mind o'er them flies
Back over the trails he has trod,
The beauties beneath semi-tropical skies
Whose flowers bespangle the sod.
Great cities of grandeur that never can wane,
Proud temples of fabulous worth,
Yet, roused from his dreaming, he hums the refrain,
"There's only one Vanceburg on earth."

No sky is so fair as the arching of blue
That smiles on this city of ours,
No people more brave and none are more true
Than here where the Alum Rock towers;
Where torrents of business flow on with a roar,
Or round the home's hallowed hearth,
She's a model of pride and a queen to the core,
"THERE'S ONLY ONE VANCEBURG ON EARTH!"

Written by the late Reinhold J. Heinisch (Swatter) while he was a Hi School student, around 1909-10.

(Lewis County Herald, Jan. 11, 1971)

Lewis County Florist

309 West 2nd Street
Vanceburg, Ky.
796-2069

Flowers and Plants For All Occasions

Owners: Jim & Ruby Kegley

Smart Style Beauty Salon & Ladies Dress Shop

313 West 2nd Street Vanceburg, Ky.

796-2536

JCPenney Company

16 W. Second St.
Maysville, Ky.

Open Mon. - Thurs.
& Sat. 9-5

Fridays
9-8

PHONE:
Store: 606-564-4066
Catalog: 606-564-9061

Best Wishes From Vanceburg City Officials

Guy Horsley
Councilman

Linda Sue Bloomfield
Councilwoman

Harold Smith Jr.
Councilman

Tom Bertram
City Attorney

M. J. "Pat" Cooper
Mayor

Brenda Worthington
City Clerk

Willard Harrison
Councilman

Norman Metford
Councilman

Bill Childrey
Councilman

Photos by Chandler Studios

The Snow We Used To Have

The prime interest of this scene is Chris Caines' BANK HOTEL which stood on the grounds of the present City Park at the northwest corner of Front and Court Streets, albeit this is a back side view, as the building faced the river and Court Street. The horse and sleigh are standing in the (then) vacant lot where Dr. H. M. Bertram's office now stands, looking toward the river. The lot was then vacant, except for piles of fence posts on it.

Just beyond the horse's head is a part of the present home of Bill Childrey, Front St., before the house was rebuilt by the late Norman W. Bowman. Across from the hotel building was a large frame building used as a "cooper shop" where barrels were made. The residence of Mrs. Lena Wells Voiers stands there.

Across Front Street "the old pine tree" is still standing. Two locusts stand in Court Street side of the hotel, where one went down stairs down into the cellar of the notorious "Hole-In-The-Wall," alledged by some to be the rendezous of the famous 'Peruna Club'. Since those days, a large two story brick building, built by the late John Schofield about 1912, and the brick residence of Mrs. Bethel Danner would obstruct the view of the old hostelry even if it were standing today.

Just back of the sleigh was a one-horse coal truck, which Chris Caines used in his poetic advertisement:

There's coal and Salt to be had at the river
And a galloping mule that is glad to deliver
This mule, be it said, is both willing and able.
And would rather haul coal than stand in the stable.

The couple in the sleigh are W. W. Dugan and Bertha Carter, the picture being taken during the winter before their marriage in Septemper 12, 1892.

Reprinted Lewis County Herald May 9, 1974

Barber Shop
Larry Applegate

We Handle Image Products And Monte Carlo Hairpieces.

Beauty Salon
Carol Hord

Hours
8:00 - 6:00
Closed Wednesday

Family Hair Care Center

Appointments or Walk-Ins

Larry's Shear Cutters

Rt. 10, Box 113 Tollesboro, Ky. 41179
Phone 606-798-2800

Peoples Self-Help Housing

A Community non-profit Corporation, dedicated to help low-income families in Lewis County

Currently serving on the Board of Directors:

Gordon Brown, Chairperson
Don Burton, Vice-Chairperson
Fran Bartos, O.P., Secretary-Treasurer
Bob Hoffman, Manager
L. Sue Bloomfield
Paul Gorman
Herb Hafemann
Pamela Hester
Connie Logan
Norman Mefford
Bonnie Rister
Mildred Rizzo
Jim Ward

Peoples Self-Help Housing has the backing and support of several concerned citizens in the business, professional and working community in Lewis County. We are all working to help you in your housing needs.

Trivia

Jacob, the slave was tried in Oct. 1821, and was sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 10, 1821, between 10 O'clock and 4 O'clock p.m. He was hanged at Clarksburg.

The cost for keeping Jacobs in jail 84 days at 37½ cents a day was $31.50.

Thomas Durgan Parker, met a horrible fate in May, 1870, when he was scaled to death in a vat of boiling water at the Old Mill (still standing) at the foot of Main St. Mr. Parker was walking across a board walk over the vat, when a board broke causing him to drop into the boiling water. Foul play was suspected as it appeared the board had been purposely weakened just to cause such an accident.

Mr. Parker was a member of Polar Star Lodge. He was buried at Clarksburg.

Druther's

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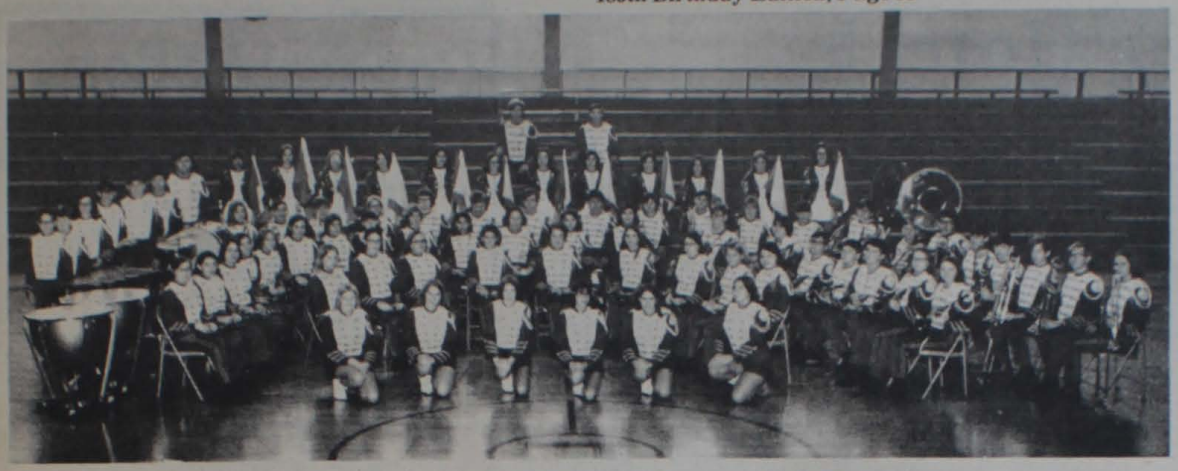
South Shore, Ky.

Call us - 932-4622

DRUTHER'S RESTAURANT

Wouldn't you ruther go to Druther's



Lewis County High School Million Dollar Band
Spring, 1972

Can you guess who this well known Vanceburg citizen is? Don't let the sex fool you! Answer on page 74.

Looking west on Second Street

One of City's Fire Equipment

Looking west on Second Street

Downtown Vanceburg

Thousands throng downtown Vanceburg on School Fair Parade day in September, 1981.

Photos by Chandler's Studio

deSha's RESTAURANT

Congratulates
Vanceburg
On It's
185th Birthday

We Salute You At
deSha's
Restaurant

Maysville, Ky.

Congratulations
Vanceburg
On Your 185th
Birthday

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Maysville, Ky.

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The convenience of banking anytime, day or night.

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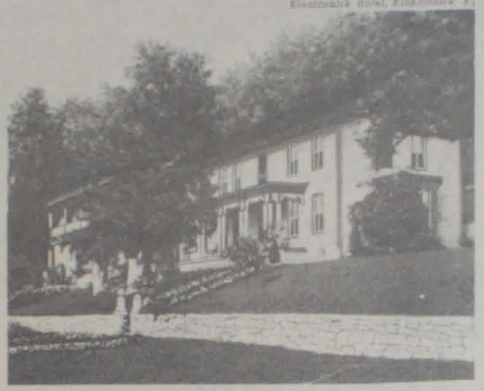
When You Join Our BANCLUB
Only $48.00 Per Year

Bank of Maysville

MEMBER FDIC

The Oldest in the Business in Kentucky

Kinniconick Hotel Is 'Dream House' To Residents



THE HOTEL TODAY - The old hotel overlooks Kinniconick today, but has been reduced from 22 rooms to 11 and modernized somewhat. The skelton, though, is made up of the original yellow poplar that has stood against the advance of time for more than 100 years.

Reprinted Ashland daily Independent Jan. 27, 1980.

By G. Sam Piatt
Regional News Staff

VANCEBURG–The clear, blue-green waters of Kinniconick Creek still tumble down across the riffles and slip silently through the deep holes where muskellunge lurk, and the old Kinniconick Hotel still offers its view of the stream from the big front porch.

And it's even possible, thanks to the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Sam McEldowney, for a travler seeking respite from the cares of the world to secure lodging there.

"But we don't rent rooms out much anymore," said Mrs. McEldowney, the former Marjorie Chinn. "We still have the same party of deer hunters who come each year from Mt. Sterling. And occasionally, if it's someone we know, or who comes recommended by friends, we'll rent out a room to someone who wants to go muskie fishing."

The old Kinniconick Hotel has been a part of Lewis County history since at least the time of the Civil War, probably years before that. There are no written records to tell exactly when it was built.

As far as can be determined from talking with long-time residents of the Vanceburg area, Sam McEldowney said it has been determined that T. B. "Tom" Harrison operated the hotel from some time before 1870 until past the turn of the century. And sometime during or before that era it was operated as the Rand Academy. No one seems to know if it was built first to serve as a school and then converted to a hotel, or the other way around.

But it was a popular spot in its heyday as a resort. "People came from as far away as Pittsburgh and Cincinnati to spend a few days or a few weeks. Some came just for relaxation, while others were attracted by the stream's reputation for harboring the battling muskellunge. They brought strong tackle and went out in boats to hook fish that would go 30 pounds or better," McEldowney said.

The notation on an early post card photo of the hotel states: "Fisherman's Paradise, located on Kinniconick Creek, famous fishing water for bass and muskallonge."

"It was a luxury resort. People would come to Vanceburg by steamboat and later by train," Mrs. McEldowney said.

Patrons of the hotel were picked up at the Vanceburg landing by special carriages sent out by the hotel owners. The carriages transported them out across the mountain (now called Vanceburg Hill, KY 59) and down into the peaceful Kinniconick Valley. The hotel is located six miles south of Vanceburg, near the junction of KY 59 and KY 24.

There were other attractions that brought tourists to Vanceburg too. In others parts of the county, around the middle part of the last century, they came to bathe in the healing mineral waters of Glenn Springs and Esculapia Springs.

The salt works on salt Lick Creek near Vanceburg began to attrack settlers as early as 1794. With all the activity associated with the salt wells, it wasn't unusual that a town would soon be established. Vanceburg was laid out in lots in 1797, but it wasn't until 40 years later that it began to take on the appearance of the river town it is today.

The springs finally lost their popularity, but Kinniconick Hotel continued to be a popular tourist attraction.

Over the years, McEldowney said many people have lived in and operated the hotel, including such families as the Barrets, Whites, Lykins and Stampers. He said the hotel was a popular spot when it was operated by Mr. and Mrs. Larrence Jones.

"She (Mrs. Jones) probably served the best food, and ore of it, than any of the other families who operated it," Mrs. McEldowney said.

As best the McEldowneys can remember, the Joneses operated the resort hotel from about the late 1920s until 1955, when it was bought by Clyde Hickle. Mrs. McEldowney was operating the nearby Kinniconick Post Office and grocery at this time.

McEldowney, who grew up along the creek, said he had dreamed of owning the old hotel and making his home there since he was a young man. In 1959, when he was serving as conservation officer of Lewis county and Mrs. McEldowney as a school teacher in Vanceburg, he got his chance to fulfill his dream. Hickle decided to sell the property at public auction that year.

"I didn't make it in on the bidding, but the man who bought it said it was mine if I would give him $1,000 profit. I gave him $900 above what he paid. I never told him it was my dream house."

The McEldowneys moved in and operated the entire 22 rooms for about 10 years. But in 1969 they razed the west half of the structure and remodeled the present part. Today the old building includes 13 rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. McEldowney's only child, Judith Lee, is a voice teacher and singer who has performed in the United States and Europe.

McEldowney said Kinniconick Creek, which begins about 14 miles upstream from the hotel and winds some 50 miles through the hills before emptying into the Ohio River at Garrison, still harbors a good population of native muskie.

In the past four years, McEldowney said, the state has been carrying out a muskie stocking program on the stream.

And so it appears that as long as there is a Kinniconick Creek flowing down through Lewis County, and as long as there is a fish called a muskie swimming there, the old Kinniconick Hotel will stand on the terraced slopes.

Congratulations
VANCEBURG
ON YOUR
185th
BIRTHDAY

You deserve a break today®

McDonald's®

Compliments of
McDonald's
of Maysville
U.S. 68 and Moody Drive

Congratulations

Vanceburg

Gladys and Lloyd Stamper

Regulators wrath goes too far

The following items were copied from issues of the Vanceburg Courier, the second newspaper published at Vanceburg, Kentucky. These copies are now in the possession of Dr. William M. Talley, Vanceburg, Kentucky 41179.

Vanceburg Courier, issue of Wednesday, May 4, 1881:

MORE REGULATING. We learn from a gentleman who was out in the Kinney country last week that the Regulators have been whipping several women of that country, a Mrs. Smith and her daughter being the objects of their wrath. The girl, it is stated, is a cripple, having had both hands burned off at the wrists as a child. We think the Regulators have gone too far in this matter. The idea of a party of stout men whipping old and crippled women is a little too small for those who claim regulating to be essential to the welfare of the moral condition of the country...

Vanceburg Courier, issue of May 25, 1881:

The family of John Smith, of Grassy, who were assaulted by the Regulators a few days ago, and ordered to leave, arrived here Sunday, and are living in Short's Addition.

Same Issue:

JOHN SMITH: Driven from home by the Regulators.

The Regulators up in the Laurel Country have laid down the rod and taken up the gun as a means of punishing those who are so unfortunate as to come under Judge Lynch's jurisdiction. John Smith and family of that neighborhood seem to the especial objects of the Regulator's wrath, the cause of which seems to date back to last summer, when a Greenback Organization was formed at that place, of which John Smith was a member. The other members claimed that Smith revealed the secrets of their party, and then sold his vote in the ensuing election. They also claim that Smith, being a member of the church, went to dances and then refused to confess his sins. Thus matters went on until a few weeks ago, when Mr. Smith was forced to leave the country, and some of the members of his family were whipped by the Regulators. Shortly after this the house and barn of George Yates were burned, and the suspicion of these men were turned on the Smiths as perpetrators. A week ago last Sunday, as one of the Bllomfields and his wife were passing the Smith residence, they were fired at by someone in the house, the ball going between them and lodging in the bank a few feet away. Wednesday night last Reuben Bloomfield's barn was burned, and he was called from the house by a voice, which he claims belonged to the Smith family. He thinks the intention of the parties was to call him out and shoot him by the light of the fire. These several actions so exasperated the people of that neighborhood that they raised arms and declared that the Smiths should leave or fare worse, and made up a party to start them out. They surrounded the house, and whenever a member of the family – which consisted, besides the women and children of three Smiths and two of the McClurgs – would show themselves, they would be fired on by the other party, and one of them, a boy about 17 years of age, was shot through the leg, just above the knee, and the old woman came very near being shot. On Thursday evening, Constable Brewer went out with warrants for arrest of three of the Regulators. They received him very kindly and allowed him to read the warrant, but politely informed him that he could not arrest them, that they had other important business to attend to, didn't care about entertaining company, and if he was through with his job, he had better go home. He, however, reasoned the case with them, and they finally told him that if the Smiths would leave the country, they would let them go. Brewer, after a good deal of hard coaxing, gained their consent to go to the Smiths and tell them of their danger, and endeavor to get them to move away. When he arrived at the house he fouund the Smiths, together with McClurg, armed to the teeth and prepared to fight to the last. As soon as he stated the demands of the Regulators, they agreed to go, provided they were guaranteed a safe passage, but were afraid to come out as matters then stood. Brewer then sent for a doctor for the wounded boy, but agreed to by the Regulators until Saturday last, and John Smith, the head of the family, who left some time ago to keep away from the wrath of the Regulators, was sent for to come home. Thus matters were last Friday evening, the reputation here of being a hard-working, quiet man, and the people would like to see the civil law take its course. Half the time spent in driving him away would, if the family were watched, lead to their conviction, if they are guilty, and save the serious results that will likely follow if the people continue, to hold the law in their own hands.

John Smith

–We learn from a party wo came in from Laurel Monday evening, that the house and barn of John Smith was burned Saturday night.

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MYLES BROWN JEWELRY &GIFTS, *located at 231 Market Street in Maysville, phone 564-6479... call them for more information.*

We suggest to all of our readers that if they are looking for a special gift that will be treasured for a lifetime, they stop in at ***MYLES BROWN JEWELRY & GIFTS,*** *soon.*

Vanceburg School

This week we are showing the old Vanceburg School building on West Second Street, generally referred to as the "lower school." (The Riverside Seminary on East Front Street was designated as the upper school.) The building shown began its history in Sept. 1881. Since then an addition was added in 1913 to the front of this building, and in the 1940's, two other buildings were added on each side.

We fix the year at 1896 or 1897, taking in account the hat and dress styles of the ladies shown, and the apparent age of some of the pupils. No. 1 and No. 2 have been suggest by old timers who examined the picture as Mildred and Imogene Pugh. But none were certain. No. 3 in some way resembles Orville (Pat) Tannian. But none agreed for sure. No. 4 is definitely Eugene Tannian, Pat's older brother. No. 5 is W. R. (Roch) Henderson, and No. 6 is Prof. T. M. Games, Principal.

These two teachers conducted a 'Norma School' each year for teachers and those preparing for the teachers examination. Public School only lasted thru March in those days, and some sent their children to this special term, as one mother suggested "just to keep them off the streets." This accounts for the many youngsters in the picture. No. 7 is definitely Jesse T. Henderson, a well known teacher who many of the present day people well remember.

The lady in the back with the tall plume on her hat helps fix the date. We recently noted a picture of regal dressed lady wearing a hat like this, and it was dated 1896. Note the high white-washed board fence that surrounded the school grounds in those days.

Pro. Games taught thru the school year of 1904, when he accepted a more lucrative position at a Government School in California. W. D. Henderson was County Superintendent 1905 thru 1914. Jesse Henderson, a few years after this picture, enlisted in the Spanish-American War in 1889 and taught school in the county until his retirement.

Reprinted from The Lewis County Herald, Vanceburg, Ky., Thursday, May 23, 1974.

Bivens' Insurance Agency

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Maysville, Ky.

A business college, which operated in the old Opera House, upstairs above what is now (1975) the O.K. Super Value in the last years of the 1800's. The store at the right is the one out of which the hot coal fell out of in December 23, 1914 and started the famous Opera House Fire, which destroyed the Opera House, Hammonds' Drug Store, J.W. Cox's Grocery Store, W. A. Voiers Shoe Store, and the Masonic Room upstairs.

Reprinted Lewis County Herald Sept. 18, 1975

Bertram Insurance Agency, Inc.

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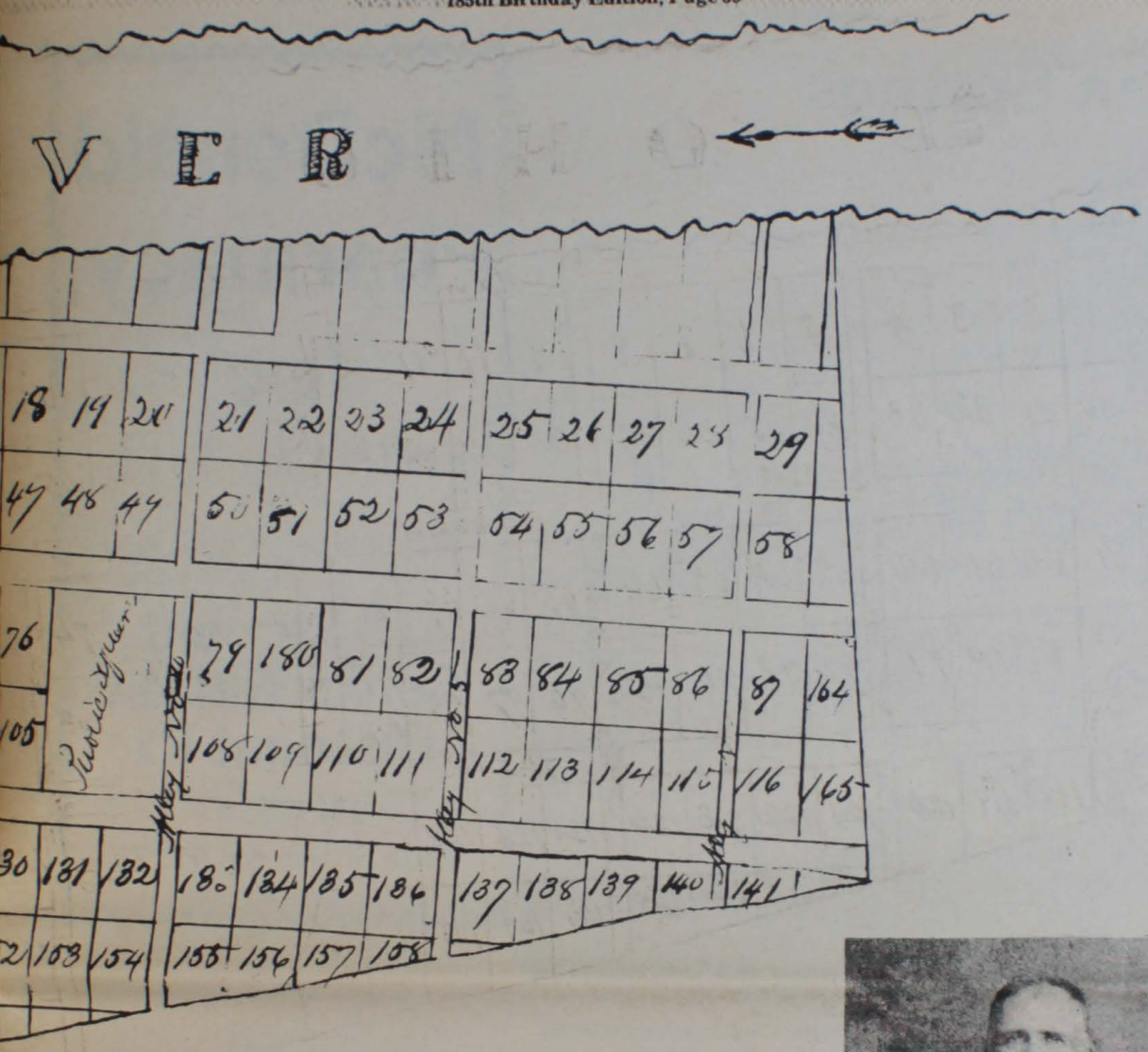
Explanatory Notes

The above is a Map of Vanceburg drawn partly from original Notes and partly from actual Survey & observations
Each Lot contains 40 Square Rods
The fractions of Lots are not calculated
Apart of the fractions of Lots are not numbered
The Streets are 40 feet wide
The Alleys are 16½ feet wide
The whole Map is drawn by a scale of ten poles per Inch
By Alfred Harrison S.L.C.

Lewis County Historical Society



These early maps of the lay-out of the city of Vanceburg were prepared by Mr. Alfred Harrison, pioneer surveyor of Lewis County. These rare hand drawn maps were donated to the Lewis County Historical Society by two of Mr. Harrison's great granddaughters, Mrs. Margaret (Sanders) Bell of Northfield, Ohio and Mrs. Maxine (Sanders) Henning of Shelby, Ohio. These ladies are former residents of this city.Miss Helen McKellup, of Vanceburg is also a great grand-daughter of Mr. Harrison. Alfred Harrison and his family were very prominent in the affairs of the city and Lewis County, he was County surveyor for a number of years and was also school commissioner and very active in the Methodist Church (now United Methodist) of Vanceburg, having donated some beautiful stained glass windows to the church.

We are pleased to be able to share these historic maps with the public. The Lewis County Historical Society is very grateful to Mrs. Bell andMrs. Henning for their gift of these treasures to our organization.

Mrs. Bettye B. Dillow
President
Lewis County
Historical Society

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Harrison, well remembered by old timers. Mr. Harrison born 1821, died 1902. His wife was born in 1831, died 1890. The second official County Surveyor, he was an authority on old lines, land-grants, and corners. He was the grandfather of the late Ivan Sanders and Ed Rand, to whom he handed down his vast knowledge of Lewis County surveys. The picture is by courtesy of a granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Cox Hallsted.

Photo Lewis County Herald Sept. 4, 1958.

Glen Springs

Glen Springs Hotel picture from the Frank and Besse Howard Lykins collection. Donated to the Lewis County Historical Society by the twin nieces of Mr. Frank Lykins. Mary Margaret Hampton and Helen Elizabeth Smith of Vanceburg, Ky.

We understand the building burned about 1918.

After being used as a hotel the building was used as Glen Springs College.

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A High Grade Christian College

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Healthy, quiet, in the country, low rates ($12.00 per month), many can work, excellent teachers, modern methods, inspiring surroundings and home life.

Come over C. & O. R. R. to Vanceburg, Ky. and take Glen Springs Hack, or write.

S. J. Sparks, Pres., Glen Springs, Ky.

Old Glen Springs College Song

Ms. Juanita Cropper, of Route 7, has sent us a copy of the old Glen Springs College Song. Ms. Cropper adds some of her own memories by telling us that it was formerly a health resort and hotel and was very beautiful in its day.

Ms. Cropper adds that when she was a little girl her family sold dressed chickens to the college and resort. They also sold vegetables and dairy products.

The college was operated by five preachers of the M. E. and Baptist faith. Their large families and parents lived there, too.

Here is the song:

Reprinted Lewis County Historical Society

Glen Springs College Song

Sung to the tune of Columbia, The Gem of The Ocean

Glen Springs, the gem of the Mountains,
The school whose teaching's as true
As the streams from thy health giving fountains
We all offer homage to you.
Thy standards make students assemble,
When life's tasks, before them, they see,
The world can ne'er make them tremble,
When trained in the G. S. C.
When trained in the G. S. C.
When trained in the G. S. C.
The world can ne'er make them tremble,
When trained in the G. S. C.

When ignorance would make desolation,
And unbelief, the mind would deform,
Then Truth, which is Freedom's Foundation,
Chose Glen Springs to fight in the storm.
With Truth's banners flying about her,
So proudly, she entered life's sea,—
Her boast is that none shall doubt her,
Who are trained in the G. S. C.
Who are trained in the G. S. C.
Who are trained in the G. S. C.
Her boast is that none shall doubt her,
Who are trained in the G. S. C.

Then the banners of Truth, bring forward,
God grant they may never be furled,—
Till by loyalty, they're lifted upward,
And with purity, light all the world.
May the service we render, be holy,
And our aim and prayer ever be
To make men and women truly,
Of all trained in the G. S. C.
Of all trained in the G. S. C.
Of all trained in the G. S. C.
To make men and women truly,
Of all trained in the G. S. C.

—S. J. SPARKS.

WHEN OX TEAMS WERE COMMON

This picture was taken in 1914 on top Tannery Hill on old Frank and Lucy Lewis Farm. Charley was 18 years old at this time. This yoke was used in logging operations. Charley lives on Trace Creek at the present time.

Oxen were named Toni, Bill, Buck and Charley. We thank Charley's youngest son, Paul E. Lewis who lives on Trace Creek for bringing this picture in for our use.

Reprinted Lewis County Herald July 11, 1974

It Figures

We don't know what started us in this caddish vein, but there was a 20th wedding anniversary party, and the husband was crying, as they often do. In particular, though, he was crying on the shoulder of an old friend. "You," he said, "you talked me out of shooting her years ago! You said If I did I'd get 20 years!"

"So?", said the friend. "Well," said the husband, if I had shot her, today I'd be a free man!"

-Cincinnati Enquirer.

(Note: A party reading this suggested that it be passed on to a mutual friend.)

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DAVID L. MIRKIN
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The City Of

Vanceburg, Ky.

On Its 185th Birthday

Many Happy Returns

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3 Cascade Plaza
Akron, Ohio

City's Oldest Room Now Just Memory

The famous old Hite Rowley Store Building, at Corner of West Second Street and Rowley Avenue, now gone.

One of Vanceburg's three oldest buildings is now but a memory, with the razing of the old building on West Second Street at corner of Rowley Avenue is completed. The fondest memories, perhaps, are those of persons who have reached the age of threescore and ten, and who can recollect when Hiram T. (Uncle Hite) Rowley had a general store there, and where so many got their first taste-thrill on one of his famous soda waters.

Probably no single tract of land has so clean a title as this little parcel, which over a period of 176 years that it can be traced, has had but nine owners of record.

It was in 1797 that Alexander K. Marshall deeded a tract of land just east of Salt Lick Creek (quote deed: where said Moses Baird and jos. C. Vance recently started the town of Vanceburg) to the said Moses Baird, a great-grandfather of the James C. Baird, of whom we wrote extensively in our issue of September 3. In 1825 Baird sold the plot which now embraces what lies south of Second Street and to Alley No. 2 (now Rowley Avenue) to some parties by name of Morgan, from Mason County. Morgan, in turn sold the tract to Wm. C. Halbert, Sr., father of the late Judge Halbert, in 1859.

Twenty-five years ago Capt. James Rowley told us that when he was a mere infant, barely able to walk, that a man named Dave Sprinkle had a wagon shop in the place, and that he later sold it to Andrew Smalley, who put a floor in and started a drug store. Sure enough, on looking up the deed, we found that Halbert sold the lot to D. A. Sprinkle in 1860, and that the deed described it as being 'on the corner of Second Street and Alley No. 2, where D.A. Sprinkle's wagonshop now stands." Thus we know from documentary evidence that the building stood there 39 eyars ago. Capt. Towley says it was an old looking building the first recollection he had of it, and he was born and raised nearby. Thus we feel safe in stating that the building is at least a century old, and no telling how much more.

First Soda Fountain

In 1865, Sprinkle sold the building to Andrew Smalley, who was living in the present Camp Johnson premises just below. Smalley started a drug store there, which we know, because we have his books covering from 1865 to 1871. This confirms Capt. Rowley's statement that "Smalley put a floor in it, and started a drug store."

It has long been a tradition that Uncle Hite Rowley started the first soda fountain in the town. The statement was true as to location, but not as to the person. Smalley's book shows that he started a soda fountain there in 1868. His fountain cost $60.00 in Cincinnati. That he did not achieve the affluence that some of his predecessors have enjoyed is evident from his entry at the end of the season, that he cleared some $11 on the fountain for the entire season. Various entries of 1 dozen eggs, 15 cents; a gallon of milk, 15 cents, were charged to the ice cream account. Speaking of the season, it has been less than forty years ago when most soda fountains opened along in May and closed about the end of September. No one thought of being such a fool as to eat ice cream in cold weather.

Smalley, in addition to drugs, carried firearms, ammunition and various other commodities. In 1871 he sold the place to Uncle Hite Rowley and moved his drug store to what will be remembered as the Heinisch building at the northeast corner of Second and Main. Uncle Hite continued the place as a general store, together with the soda fountain of fond memories to many still in the land of the living. Mr. Rowley continued his business until his death in 1897, and in 1898 his heirs sold the premises to the late M. O. Wilson, who operated the Vanceburg Sun there. In 1917 Wilson sold the building to the Jr. O.U.A.M. lodge, who had occupied the upper floor for many years, he having built the one-story brick structure on East Second Street and moved the Sun up there. The short-lived Lewis County Leader, under the editorial quill of Arnot C. Todd, next operated a paper there around 1920-21 and 22.

In 1923 the lodge sold the premises to the late Grant McDaniel, whose heirs still own it and decided that the old building had served a long and faithful term of service, and decided to demolish it.

As much as it will improve the looks of the adjoining property, and relieve a fire hazard, it is with a feeling of sadness that the "old guard" see it's passing, like that of an old friend, who has remained true and staunch through a century that has seen five major floods invade it. Hewed beams, with adz marks clearly shown, of great length, and many of them unspliced, became visible after the modern coating of weather board was removed. Massive stones were used for the fountain, and scraping around the top of them, we found two inches of accumulated flood mud. Mute remains of 1884, 1913, 1937, 1945 and 1948.

Hand-hewn beams of yellow poplar, with the marks of the adz plainly visible, 50 feet long, and 2-inch floor boards, 18 feet long and 18 inches wide came to light as the demolition continued. Wilson changed the front of the building and poured a concrete base for his press, before he moved in the building for 1898.

Probably no person in the history of the city had so many absurd anecdotes credited to their memory than did "Uncle Hite." Extremely eccentric, he found in some of his associates, especially his brothers, James Sr., and Ben, people who were just as eccentric as himself. Here are a few favorite tales that have come down to the present generation:

In the days of his famous soda fountain, the late Dr. P. Conner and wife strolled down to Uncle Hite's one evening to partake of his famous beverage. Doc cautioned his wife to simply tell him what she wished and to make no further comments. She promised faithfully, but when she ordered her soda, apparently couldn't resist telling him, "Uncle Hite, I like my sodas rather sweet." "Yes, Mam, some do," replied hite, and proceeded to fill her glass to the brim with the pure syrup, which, of course, she was unable to drink. "Well, I warned you," her husband said, as they came back up the street.

Hite had a muzzle-loading shotgun that became an annoyance because so many people wanted to borrow it. One day Henry (Blodger) Halbert asked to use the gun. "Yes, you can have it. And when you get through just tie a rope in the trigger guard and drag it up the road and throw it in the door here at the store," said the old man. Halbert never hesitated, and after a morning's hunt, coming to the road at the Jeff Cole farm below town, tied the rope to the gun as directed, and dragged it on to town, where he threw in in the store door. Not in the least dismayed, Hite commended him as a good boy for obeying his instructions to the letter.

On another occasion, his brother James (the father of Capt. James Rowley and the late Jane Gardner) asked for the loan of Hite's cross cut saw. "Yes, James. Here it is. When you get through with it, just lam it across that board fence, break it in two, and throw the pieces in the door here." The brother did just that, finished his sawing, broke the saw over the fence and threw the pieces in the door as directed. hite never lost his composure in the least.

Hite had a dog -Jack- which lay beside him as he sat in a split-bottom chair in front of his store building. When the noon bell rang at the lower school, a block away, and a shout went up as the boys leaped from the doorway and started for the old stile. "Come on Jack, let's get in the house. Here comes Al Cox's rock battery." He referred to Charley, Frank, Roy and John Cox, who always came up Second Street like a young tornado, driving a barrage of stones from their shinney clubs, and shouting like a bunch of wild Comanche Indians.

And now the old store room has gone, as Jurgan put it, "TO THE LIMBO OF OUR FOREFATHERS."

Reprinted Lewis County Herald Sept. 10, 1953.

The Folks At The
QUEEN'S TABLE RESTAURANT
Welcome Everyone To The
July Jubilee
For the finest eating in the Mid-Ohio Valley, it's the

Queen's Table Restaurant

Vanceburg, Ky.

Open at 7:00 a.m. for breakfast
Lunch Buffett 11:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Dinner menu with nightly specials
Popular salad bar
Short order available all day
All items available to go.

COURTHOUSE MONUMENT

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION,

OF LEWIS COUNTY, KY.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

This is to Certify that W. H. Parker *having paid into the Treasury of the Soldiers and Sailors Monumental Association of Lewis County, Ky., the sum of* Ten Dollars ($10.00) *for the purpose of erecting a Monument on the Public Square in the City of Vanceburg, is entitled to a life membership in said Association.*

Wm Bowman *President.*

John H. Williams *Secretary.*

A N Parker *Treasurer.*

Mrs. Helen Bowman brought us this copy of an old membership certificate for the Soldiers and Sailors Monument Association, given to persons who contributed toward the erection of the old monument in the courthouse yard.

Although there is no date on this certificate, it would have been some time in the early 1880's.

Lewis County Historical Society

Reprinted Lewis County Heald Feb. 5, 1976.

A Group Of Tie Loaders

A group of well remembered personages about 1909 or 1910. The railroad tie business was at its peak about this time, and hundreds and hundreds of cars of ties were loaded here annually. The "tie loaders" constituted a certain group who worked together on what in the present day and age would be spoken of as a "closed shop." Here is one of the loading crews, which perhaps were loading three or four cars at the same time. Reading from left to right are: the inspector whose name is unknown, but usually sent in to see that the ties all came up to certain specifications, George Rice, (not the present Geo. A. Rice of Fairview), John F. Bertram Sr., who was a tie buyer, as was G. W. Stamper, Sam Cole, George Stapleton, Stamper Stevenson, Ed. (Mart) Harrington, Andy Sartin, Lindsey Kennard, Frank Hudson and Joe Hudson, the latter two being Jake Hudson's sons.

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Congratulations Vanceburg on your

185th Birthday Anniversary

Maxine's Beauty Shop

Ph. 796-2268
Route No. 7
Vanceburg, Ky. 41179

Reprinted Lewis County Herald

SCENE OF OTHER DAYS

Yes, the grocery of John Wesley Cox was one of the old time institutions of the town, from 1884 till Dec. 23, 1913, when it was consumed in the great 'Opera House Fire' shortly after midnight of that day. From left to right: There were two John Cox's (grocer) and (cooper) John Cox the (grocer) and (cooper) John Cox. The grocer always bore the nickname of 'Skinny Cox'. The picture shows why. Next stood Sam Bruce, in the door his wife Josephine Bruce, then Chas. Hammond, the man holding the post is unidentified, next is Henry McElhaney, and on the extreme right, is Dr. Wm. H. Campbell. Note the total absence of screens on the doors, front and back. The room was the lower one-half of the present (1974) Martin's Super Market.

Show is part of the window of Agnew's store (now Voier's Dept. Store.) It was taken around 80 years ago, say 1892-83 or 94 at the latest. Just behind Dr. Campbell is the end of the adjoining room, then a drug store owned by Dr. T. S. Clark and brother John L. Clark. Upstairs over the two rooms was the Ruggles Opera House. After the fire, the site was purchased by the late J. M. Donehoo and Clay Ruark, who had the entire downstairs as a model grocery store and ice cream parlor, and a motion picture theatre upstairs, where the first 'talkie' in Vanceburg was shown. The picture show was sold after Clay Ruark's death in 1936.

We hope to show the adjoining drug store in the near future.

Morehead Tobacco Warehouse

Built to Serve the Farmers Of Eastern Kentucky

Phone 794-4359

Jess Chinn, 796-2406

Western & Southern Life Insurance

A Mutual Company
Serving Lewis Co. Since 1895
See
Virgil E. Mefford
Associate Sales Manager
Local Associates
Dwight Rouse Homer Conley Roy Quinn
Featuring the New Universal Life
The Plan For Tomorrow

SINCE 1888

Looking west from Market Street. Standing by team is City Marshal F. Merle Smith. he three standing on the side walk at the right in the original picture look to be J. R. Pugh, Doc P. Conner (middle figure) and James Qualls (Jime Crow.)

That was rather a unique scheme a well known and eminently respectable business man of a nearby city adopted to get his wife to come home from a visit.

When she went away he urged her to stay as long as she desired and to thoroughly enjoy herself and not worry about him, as he would get along all right.

About the time all the dishes had become dirty on both sides, he began to get anxious for wifey to come home, but remembering his parting injunctions to her to return.

He thought for some time and eventually struck up a plan that saved his dignity and had the desired effect.

Before sending his wife the local daily paper, as was his custom, he cut out an article which appeared under a police court head.

the next day the madam came home to ascertain what trouble her husband had got mixed up in - Maysville Independent.

Kentucky Farm Bureau

Mutual Ins. Agency

Established 1944

Rex Elam & Anthony Silvey
Agents

Vanceburg, Ky.

796-2132

Lewis County Farm Bureau
Chartered 1920
Herbert Bradford, President

Milk Shakes

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Corky's Vanceburg Inn

Lois Sheriff, Owner

Home Cooked Meals
Specials Every Day

Fresh Baked Pies
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Carry Out Orders Phone 796-2275
Open Daily 6 Days A Week
6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

E-Z Jewelers

Where Quality Counts Not Price Alone

127 Market St.
Maysville, Ky. 41056

BACK IN 1912

In Main Street between the Carter House (now known as the Max Block - Avery Stanley Bu ing) and the old Heinisch site, now a truck parking lot of Goodwin Pontiac - Chevrolet (left to right - front row: Alva (Chilly) Ruark, Jack (Bugs) Kennard, Behind him is Clyde tingham, Morton Scott, (then Carter House porter) C. J. (Gus) Geyer, Geo. Anthony, ager of the Button Factory, Jack Boyd riding the burro, Ben Stricklett on the horse. Stan are Wilford Mathewson, Eddie Armstrong, Pierce of the C&O surveying force. The Tan Livery Stable is now Ginn Building.

Reprinted Lewis County Herald Feb. 27, 1975.

Compliments Of

Dr. Walter Blevins

State Representative

71st District

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VANCEBURG FOODLAND

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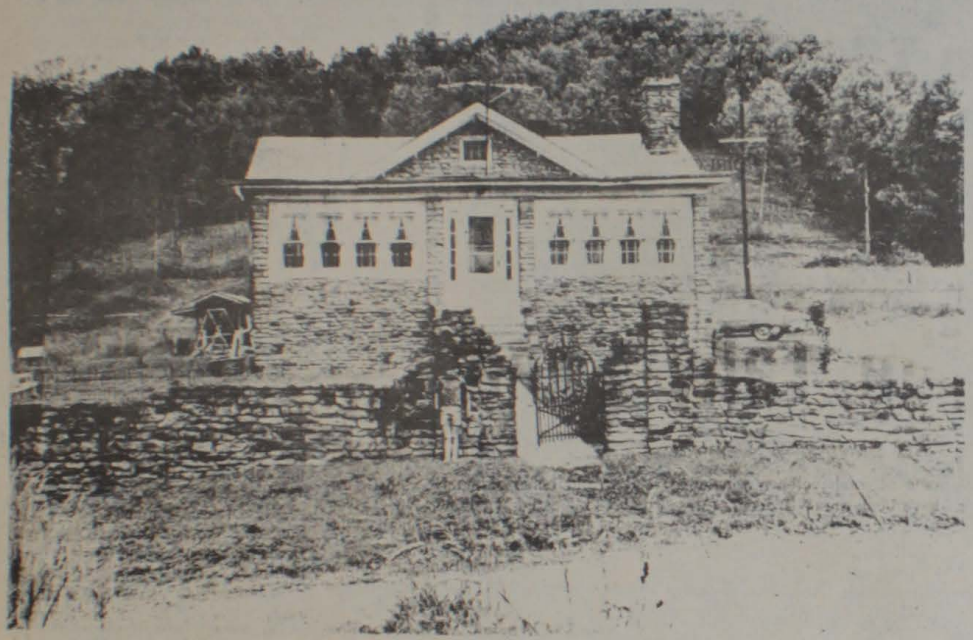
An Elegant Stone House



The stone house, completed in 1927, as it looks today. Built by Mr. Tom Alderman, of Cincinnati, it is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bailey.

If you have the time to take a drive out Camp Dix way and go up the Armstrong Road for a short distance you will see an elegant stone house setting on top of the hill. It stands out as a unique structure that fittingly blends with the native environment.

The house was built around the year 1927 by Mr. and Mrs. Tom Alderman of Cincinnati, on property purchased from Eli Bryant about 1922 and 1923. Mrs. Alderman was a native of Maysville, the former Jessie Chisholm. She worked in an office in Cincinnati and he was a brewer there. They used the house partly as a summer home.

The masonry work was done by Grant Stone with the help of G. L. (Lawrence) Bate. George Stone helped with the carpentry work. The house is made of native stone picked up from the lands around the house.

When Mr. Alderman bought the property, he set out the entire hillside behind the house in a vineyard. He later bought the farm of G. L. Bate (now the Arthur Cooper farm) and raised many hogs.

Mr. Alderman died in July of 1934 and his widow married Fred Faller, who built a wooden addition to the house and closed in the porches. Faller was from the Covington area.

The Fallers sold the property to Burgess and Thelma Douglas, in Oct. 1947. They were teachers in Lewis County and when they retired, they went to Cincinnati after selling the property to Mr. and Mrs. George Stone (the former Mabel Cooper) This was in 1969.

As can be seen in the picture the house is of solid stone with matching fence and wrought iron gate. It has a full basement, three bedrooms, a big living room with fireplace, kitchen, bath, and two enclosed porches. One special feature of the house is the cedar lined closets.

Mr. and Mrs. Stone sold the house in 1974 to Mr. and Mrs. Gordan Bailey and family. Mr. Bailey is supervisor of the Bow Plant of the U. S. Shoe Corporation, Vanceburg.

We are indebted to Mrs. George Stone for doing the research for this article.

Although this house is not old and historical, it is of special architectural interest and will, in future, become a landmark of the area.

Reprinted Lewis Co. Herald, June 12, 1975.

Happy 185th Birthday Vanceburg

MAC-RAE'S SUPPLY

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Main Street

Looking North in 1913 Flood

Photographer P. Louis Rowsey apparently took this picture from a boat over the railroad tracks at the depot. It is of special interest, inasmuch, as several buildings never seen, but many times heard of, by the younger generation, are shown. The view is looking north toward Sandy Springs on the far side of the swollen Ohio River. No. 1 is the old Christian Church building, used by that congregation before the building of the present edifice on Front Street in 1896. The site is now occupied (1966) by the Hampton Furniture store. Across the street, No. 2, is a portion of the old St. Nicholas Hotel, which was torn down in the 1930's to make way for the present brick building that houses the Kentucky Theatre, the City Clerk's office, and the Hendricks Restaurant. No. 3 is another historic structure, the old J. W. Webb & Sons Flour and Feed Mill, which was built by Jas. Hiner, father of John and Frank Hiner, and Mrs. Flora Agnew, around 1870. After the father's death, John and the late Jas. Gardner, acquired the old Birley mill, on Front Street, which picture we carried several weeks ago, and is now one hundred and one years. A part of it can be seen here as No. 6. No. 4 is the Carter House hotel, completed in 1894. Note the third story. It is now Max Block's Department Store. Across Main Street, No. 5 is the Ernest Heinisch store. It was built by the Sample brothers, Will George, and Ed, in the early 1870's and used for their drug store. Later a Mr. Lawill had a grocery store in it, before it was acquired by the late E. Heinisch. Tied up at the corner of Front and Market Sts. with a background of the pine trees of the Frizzell and Kenyon farms across the river, the the house boat of Wm. Neal. For the old timers, let us indicate that the old wooden coal house between the Thomas Building on the corner, now the Citizens-Deposit Bank, and No. 3, the Webb flour and feed mill, has long been torn down and the brick building, now bieng converted for additional bank space, and the insurance offices of Leland Cook & Son on the second floor, replaced it about 1920. Shortly after World War I, the late John F. Bertram, acquired the Webb mill, razed it and built the brick building now occupied by Dye & Dye Feed Store.

Reprinted Lewis County Herald

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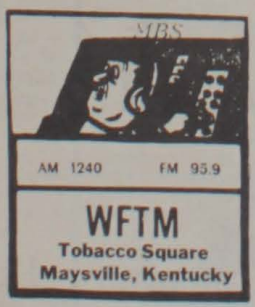

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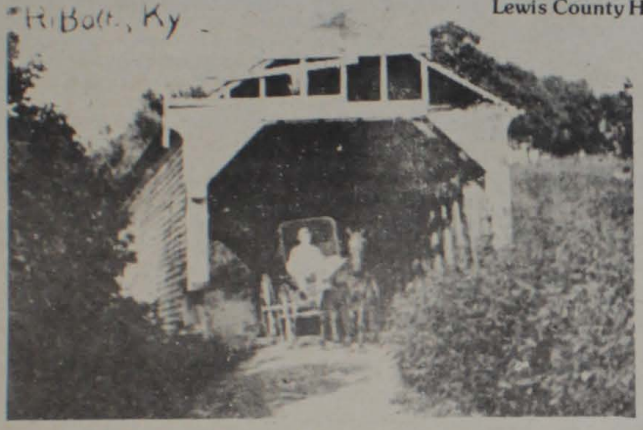
STANDARD SUPPLY MAYSVILLE

Remember This Landmark?

By Bettye B. Dillow
Lewis County Historical Society



This old picture of the Cabin Creek Covered Bridge on KY 10 between Tollesboro and Ribolt is another of our historic landmarks that has been destroyed in the name of progress. This bridge was the subject of much controversy in the late summer of 1955 when the Kentucky State Highway Department was in the process of building the new road through that area. The good ladies of the Vanceburg Garden Club fought a losing battle in their efforts to save this historic landmark for future generations.

Demolition came easy for the wrecking crew until they came to the sturdy framework of this proud old structure. The huge poplar timbers were laced diagonally into a lattice-work effect and held in place by round locust pins driven into two-inch holes bored in the big beams. Not a nail was used in this part of the structure.

At one time, Lewis County had three of these proud old wooden bridges over the same stream of water---Cabin Creek. There were two farther downstream in the lower Cabin Creek area. The first one below this was either torn down or washed out a few years before this one was demolished by the wrecking crew of the highway department. We have one covered bridge still in use in the county and it has been placed on both the Kentucky and National Register of Historic Places with the other covered bridges in the United States. They are truly a memorial to the fine workmanship of our pioneer builders. The voice of the people is at last being listened to in some of the right places.

Mrs. Debbie Williams of Route 1, Tollesboro, KY 41189, a member of the Lewis County Historical Society, has provided us with this rare photo. The original was loaned to her by Mrs. Viola Harrison of Ribolt, KY. Our sincere thanks to both these ladies for sharing this picture with us.

View of Lewis County Courthouse

Reprinted Lewis County Herald

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Old Postoffice now a memory

Reprinted Lewis County Herald April 18, 1968

What a flood of memories envelope our elder citizens of the old postoffice (the center building) which during the past month has been torn down. True, departed postmasters like Aunt Jennie Stewart, George Paynter, Miss Ethel Johnson (afterwards Mrs. John Mann) Ad Mitchell, J. M. Chadwick, and Tacie Thoroughman would not recognize the old building in it's latter day coat of paint, but facts seem to indicate that it was probably the oldest building in town. The late W. T. (Uncle Bill) Cooper, who died in 1956 and past 97 years old, told us some twenty years before, when we asked him about the probable age of the building, said "The first time I ever came to town with my father, before I was old enough to go to school somebody ran an eating house in there, and we went in and got our dinner. It looked to be an old, old building then." Figuring his pre-school age, that would have been 108 years ago. In the rear, there were frame living quarters where some of the postmasters lived during their tenure.

About 1926 the late Norman W. Bowman acquired the property, put in modern plumbing and a concrete floor, and had his law office there.

After his death, Atty. E. V. Holder, Sr., estabished his law office there, and was later joined by his son E.V. Holder Jr. The late Judge Wm. C. Halbert said his father had frequently told him "that when he moved to Vanceburg from Doyle's Bottoms, below Concord, in 1856, there were just thirteen houses in Vanceburg, and that was one of them."

The cottage on the left was calculated by Wm. T. Stewart to be at least 90 years old, if not older. His mother, Mrs. Jennie Stewart, became postmistress in 1889 at the beginning of Pres. Harrison's tenure, and that it was not a new house then. He said Mr. and Mrs. Lon Jones lived there at that time. Its occupant as early as we can remember was Tucker Pugh, whose wife's nephew, Will McFadden, lived with them and attended Riverside Seminary. For years thereafter it was the home of Mayor and Mrs. John Mann (Ethel Johnson). The late Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dugan went to housekeeping there in early 1894. (The house was moved last week out to where the old timers would call the Jesse Parker community, near Fly Branch and Black Jack.) On the extreme left of the cottage is the wall of N. B. Fisher & Son Hardware (now McBrayers.)

Just above the old postoffice is what was once C. Carter's Millinery Store, operated by her daughter Mrs. Clara (Kitten) Clark. It was built in 1890, and the store, which originally occupied a building just east of the present Christian Church on Front Street had been moved before the disastrous old Carter House fire of July 17, 1874. Following Mrs. Carter's death in March of 1910, the business was sold to Mrs. M. B. Powers who came here from Georgetown, Ky., Mrs. Lesta Fultz, widow of Dr. Fultz, and Miss Flora Lovell Lykins, later Mrs. Horace Purdom operated the business for a time, and it was last operated by Mrs. M. Friedberg. Miss Georgia Carter and Mrs. Clark occupied the apartment above until the former's death in 1928, when it passed from the Carter family. At present it is owned and occupied by the Famers Co-Operative Insurance Co. and the Kennard Insurance Agency.

Jack Osman acquired the property from W. D. Sullivan, and will build a modern drug store on this site. We thank him for the photo used which was from the Chan-Park Studio. Mr. Sullivan removed the cottage as we related above.

Lewis County Herald April 18, 1968.

At one time there was a great deal of speculation about building a railroad from Vanceburg to London, Laurel County, Kentucky. In May, 1869, a meeting was held at Vanceburg to discuss the possibilities. Obviously, not much ever came of it.

Look Natural, Old Timers

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood" says the opening words of the familiary song "The Old Oaken Bucket." Many old timers will feel the twinge of nostalgia at this familiar scene, and a popular place with the young folks, both girls and boys, sixty years ago. It was a sort of quasi-social event–going to the depost to see the train come in, seeing who got off and who got on, where and why they were going or where they had been. Between trains it was a playground, as was the adjoining "tie yard" for the younger boys, climbing over piles of ties--jumping from one stack to another. Note in the picture the old honey-locust thorn tree, undoutbedly the oldest tree in the town, for it was the same size as it is now, 65 yers ago. The old side track where tie loaders filled the box cars--among them Lindsey Kennard, George and Tom Stapleton, Mart Harrington, James Qualls (Jim Crow) to recall a few. The edge of the car 'Bumper' can be seen, also the wall of the last big brick building on the Stamper Block erected by G. W. Stamper in the spring of 1914, and used for that most famous of all local social events, the Fair Dance, in August of that year. It is now the Hampton Furniture Store. The strange thing is the utter desolation of the scene. In the days we are writing of, it never looked like this.

The picture was taken by our dean of old-timers, the genial Will Stewart, in 1966.

Reprinted Lewis County Herald April 11, 1968.

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Charles Harrison, Proprietor

Vanceburg, Ky.

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Reprinted Lewis County Herald June 9, 1966.

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Kinniconick Poem written in 1888

Barton Extrolled Virtues But Also Cited Disadvantages

By HELEN PRICE STACY

On June , 1838, Peter D. Lykins and Evaline Stacy were married by the Rev. William B. Lykins. The marriage took place in West Liberty, Morgan County, and with the union came a situation that some time later caused Peter D. and his wife and family to separate completely from others of their ilk, quit the area, take up residence in Lewis County and never return to their native Morgan.

Peter D. Lykins was a Democrat, as were others of the Lyking clan, and like most mountain people they stuck together in politics and church. His older brother, William, who performed his marriage ceremony, was a Baptist minister and Morgan County judge.

Came the Civil War!

Morgan County and the Lykinses were chiefly pro-Confederate. How was it that Peter D. Evaline, and their sons sided with the Union? Some of the sons joined the Union Army.

Being in the center of the battle between the states, there were some divisions within families in the county. It was only natural that one brother see the war from the outlook of John Hunt Morgan, Confederate general who occasionally traveled in the area, and another brother to sympathize with George Morgan, Union general who also encamped occasionally in Morgan County, once for about three weeks.

Descendants of the Peter D. Lykins family recall that the feelings during the war were so bitter, that Peter D's family was "run" out of Morgan County.

Traveling through the backwoods, they made their way to Lewis County, and there Peter D. established the community of Petersville and reared his family.

It is family history that Peter D. and his wife never once returned to their old home, never saw others of their family again. It became law in the Lewis County home to read only Republican newspapers — Democratic-backed newspapers were barred from the house. What factions the old family clug to, the newly established family changed, doing away entirely with tradition as was known in their Morgan County home. They once again became community leaders.

One visitor to the Peter D. Lykins home is remembered vividly — that of William E. Barton in the summer of 1884. Barton was a book agent in Lewis County and guest in the Lykins home. While making his rounds to sell copies of "The Golden Gems of Life," Barton became familiar with people in the vicinity and in a poem he wrote while there extolled the virtues and also some disadvantages of life along Kinniconick Creek.

The president of the board of trustees at Berea College, Barton retained a sense of humor that endeared him to residents of the Kinniconick region. His poem he wrote was published in The Public Ledger Feb. 13, 1948, and was recited in the Kentucky Legislature by Rep. Hobart Rayburn.

Barton's son, Fred B. Barton of Akron, O., wrote his friend, Mrs. Voiers, in Vanceburg some time ago about his father who died in 1930. Mrs. Voiers had sent the younger Barton a copy of the poem about Kinniconick Creek.

He wrote: "The poem you sent, about Kinney, dear Kinney, sweet Kinniconick, is typical Barton. It starts somewhere, says something, and ends when it is through. I don't doubt that Father recited it well and easily.

KINNICONICK

Written by W. E. Barton in 1888

Oh, know ye the stream where
the spruce green and towering,
Looks down on its image in pure crystal made;
Where the vine-covered oak and
the beech dark and lowering,
Make night black with shadows
and noon blest with shade.
There the sycamore tree and
the butternut grow,
And the dew from their branches
make ripple below,
And the birch and the willow
grow slender and thick,
Oh Kinney, dear Kinney, sweet
Kinniconick.

You know Peter Lykins: His
name is far sounded,
Because of the mastodon tales
he can speak;
By him was the city of
Petersville founded,
And I think he asserts he
started the creek.
'Tis there that the spring gushes
forth from the hill,
And the Petersville street is the
bed of the rill;
Ere long it becomes "a right
smart of a creek,"
That's Kinney, dear Kinney,
sweet Kinniconick.

The State Legislature declares
navigation
Is easy and pleasant on
Kinniconick,
And one would suppose from such
sage legislation
That making a river's a very
small trick,
But the vote of two-thirds of the
State Legislature
Don't pass a bill over the veto
of Nature.
The shoals are so frequent,
obstructions so thick,
A minnow can't navigate
Kinniconick.

Along its green valley the
cornfields are waving,
And blowing their plumes to the
breezes that blow;
And nature her wealth in the
Kernels is saving,
And feeding it out to her children
you know.
The boys take the grinding on
horseback to mill,
The men often run it, 'tis said,
through a still,
The women made dodgers as
hard as a brick,
And feed them to agents on
Kinniconick.

'Tis there the tobacco leaves
lengthy and sweeping,
Extend their vile breaths to the
sunlight and dew,
'Tis there that the urchins who
scare are done creeping,
Run after the agent and beg
for a chew,
'Tis there the old women in
witchlike attire,
Sit smoking and spitting at
night by the fire,
And lovely young maidens take
snuff on a stick,
Oh Kinney, dear Kinney, Sweet
Kinniconick.

'Tis there that the melons so
peacefully growing,
With shining black seeds in the
crimson meat,
The mouth begins watering, the
appetite glowing,
O'er half lunar slices, all
dripping and sweet.
The urchins devoureth his ill-
gotten treasure and howls
with colic as pain follows
pleasure,
For two many melons will make
a boy sick,
Oh Kinney, dear Kinney, sweet
Kinniconick.
MORE

How gay on its banks is the
festive mosquito,
Which lurks in the forest and
lights on your nose,
And gently but firmly, affixes
his veto,
When'er the House passes a bill
for repose,
And chiggers as small as the
point of a pin,
Commit every one a whole acre
of sin,
The flea is abundant, and so is
the tick,
Oh Kinney, dear Kinney, sweet
Kinniconick.

'Tis there that the bulldog's
loud menacing baying
Combines with the deep echoed
bark of the hound,
To make the fact known that a
peddlar is straying,
Or a bad looking book agent is
coming around.
The shepherd dog rushes, with
vertical fur,
And the rat and cat seconds
the move of the cur,
The agent's hair rises, he hunts
for a stick,
And hies in a hurry from
Kinniconick.

Alas! for the man who by poverty
banished,
Sells books along Kinney for
raiment and bread;
His young life is blighted, his
fond hopes have vanished,
It was better for him and the
world, were he dead,
Though pleasures come often to
help him along,
Though beans are abundant and
coffee is strong,
Yet dogs are so hungry and
mosquitos so thick
That life has its drawbacks,
on Kinniconick.

W. E. Barton . . . praise for Kinniconick

Reprinted from the Ashland (Ky.) Daily Independent Feb. 14, 1965.

Union Monument Historial Marker Installed at Vanceburg

Published in the Lewis County Herald, Sept. 10, 1964.

A Kentucky Highways Historial marker has been installed on the Court House yard at Vanceburg, in Lewis county marking the only spot in the entire Southland to have a Union momument. The inscription on the marker reads as follows: "The only Union monument

South of the Mason-Dixon line erected by public subscription except those in cemeteries. This unique memorial was dedicated in 1884 to the 107 Lewis County soldiers who gave their lives for the Union cause during the Civil War."

Geo. M. Plummer, Lewis County chairman of the markers program said a formal dedication of the monument would be held in the near future and stated this marked the third historical marker to be erected in the county.

Reprinted Lewis County Herald Sept. 10, 1964

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ED and LOIS TAYLOR RESTORE

AN OLD VANCEBURG LANDMARK

A front view of the old Plummer home, built in 1865, and now being restored by Mr. and Mrs. Ed Taylor.

by William M. Talley

Buying an old house and restoring it can be an exciting project. If you ask Ed and Lois Taylor, I am sure they will agree. Since 1967 they have been engaged in restoring one of Vanceburg's most interesting old homes.

In the summer of 1967, the Taylors hurriedly took out a few minutes to browse around the old Plummer home on Front Street. After looking it over for a while they agreed that the house had great potential for restoration and decided to buy it from the late "Buddy" Staggs. With the deal soon closed, they set about doing a long lasting project.

The old brick house, which stands on the riverbank, near the eastern terminus of Front Street, was built about the year 1865 by William A. Plummer. The house is unique in that it has a mansard roof, the only such example in the town of Vanceburg.

The house was originally built in a T-form with no basement. A little over twenty years later, Mr. Plummer added another large room and added the French mansard roof. There are now eight rooms downstairs and two upstairs. All the woodwork in the house is yellow poplar, with some chestnut window sills. The bricks used in the construction of the house were made on the old Fitch place across the road from the present day Lee's Service Station.

The stout old iron fence in front of the house is still in good condition It is said that it was brought to Vanceburg from New Orleans.

In the front yard, on either side of the walk, are two gun trees. These were planted, according to the custom of those days, when the Plummer family first moved in.

Working over an old house can be fun, but, Ed and Lois can attest, it is hard work and quite expensive. If you are in a hurry, you may not be very content because reworking old windows and ancient woodwork is time consuming and requires patience.

Already the Taylors have replaced the cedar shakes on the Mansard roof, They are still in the process of restoring the windows, most of which still have the original glass panes, with distortions and bubbles in them. Central heating has been installed and all the old plumbing has been replaced. The house has been sandblasted to restore the original look of the bricks. Tuck pointing has been begun and a new roof has been put on the mansard area and the large room added in 1888. New brick steps and sidewalk have been laid to the front gate.

When the Wamsley Lumber mill burned a short while ago, the house narrowly escaped destruction. Luckily, none of the windows broke from the heat.

Even though Ed and Lois have already put in much time and effort to this monumental job, there are still a number of things to be done before the house can be considered finished. All the downstairs floor joists have to be replaced, as well as new sub-flooring and main flooring. Also, to be considered is the wainscoating and the pegged poplar flooring in the dining room. Eventually, Ed hopes to have cathedral ceilings and hand hewn beams in the kitchen and dining area. The exterior walls are to be replaced and the interior walls are to retain thair natural brick look. There are plans for a hand carved entrance door with hand forged hinges, which Ed plans to do himself. There are also plans to sandblast the wrought iron fence.

There is an air of excitment about restoring an old house. One gets the feeling of firmness and strength when examining its sturdy walls. After all these years and all the floods, there are no cracks in the thick walls. Each partition is brick and rests on a solid foundation.

The house remains a monument to those unknown artisans who raised it. And when Ed and Lois finish it, it will be a house that anyone could take pride in. The artistic touch, with which Ed is so much endowed, is evidenced in all aspects of the restoration.

Just to spend a few hours talking with the Taylors is enough to cause a person to go out and buy an old house. Their enthusiasm is catching!

Reprinted Lewis County Herald March 14, 1974

'Sunday Never Really Comes To Our House'

(Campbellsville News Journal)

My brother Henry is in the eleventh grade. He plays on the football team and works on Sunday at a service station.

Karen, my sister, is the oldest except Mom and Dad. She attends the community college and wants to go to New York next year and attend a school that teaches you to act. Every weekend she attends two or three movies and says they will help her learn how she can become a good actress.

Mother says she has her fingers in too many pies. I think she means that she is too busy. Well, she does prepare our meals, wash, and iron as well as keep the house. She is an officer in the PTA and belongs to a club just for women. She's chairman to raise some money for a good cause and the only time she can visit in all homes in on Sunday.

Dad is an executive. I think that means he is a boss. He does a lot of flying. Sometimes we don't see him for a week or two. He says he has to work to provide for use. He is going to a conference in a few minutes. The church bell is ringing now.

So you see, Sunday never really comes to our house. I know Henry needs some spending money, karen wants to be a big success, Mother desires to do her share, and Daddy must make money for us to buy food and stuff.

I hope Sunday will ALWAYS come at YOUR house. Then you will have a home. There is a lot of difference you know. Oh, yes, and I should introduce myself. I am Philip. I am ten years old and in the fifth grade. I am going to Sunday school without breakfast and without my family.

P.S. This authentic letter was written by a boy in Rock Hill, South Carolina. Could it happen here?

Reprinted Lewis County Herald Dec. 4, 1969.

Baby Picture Answer: Chandler Scifres

THE OLDEST FISCAL COURT PICTURE

This week we have the very oldest picture of a Lewis County Fiscal Court we have ever ran across. The magistrated from 1878 to 1882, They were James M. Dunbar, Isaah Grigsby, D. H. Boyd, D. W. Fearis, Geo. W. Herrin, for whom 'Herrin Hill' was probably named. A man by that name had a blacksmith shop just at the top of the hill, John W. Keyser, Alexander Plummer, Benj. F. Branham B.W. (uncle Benny) Parker, Henry McKee, Isaac Lykins, Wm. M. Parker, E.G. Rayburn, F.M. Taylor, J.J. Fitch, Jas. Nolen, B.D. Pollitt, W.E. Reed, Jas. M. Fults, Jesse Markland, Ammon Cooper, Isaac Conley, Wm. Sharks, Records show they were magistrates. The only ones identified are No. 1 - Houston E. Fitch, who was County Attorney, No. 2 - Isaac Lykins, No. 3 - B.W. Parker, and No. 4 - Alexander Plummer.

The picture was made on the west side of the old brick Court House, (razed in 1938-39) in front of the County Clerk's office, and facing the present Wm. T. Clark residence. Note the brightly polished coal burning stove thru the open door; and evidently before the day of power mowers, the long grass in the yard. We might hazard a guess that the man to the right of No. 4 was County Judge Asbury Walker Fryer.

We do not recognize Isaah Grigsby, having seen a later picture of him with out a beard. Old citizens will remember Uncle Benny Parker, and his niece Miss Blanch Cottingham, who operated a harness and saddle shop at the corner of 2nd. and Market St. where the Vanceburg Inn restaurant stands (in 1975).

The Keysers, Branhams, McKees families lived in the Quincy bailwick Ammon Cooper lived at the head of Scotts Branch, Grigsby and Pollitt were in the Tollesboro community, Lykins was from Petersville, Fults and Nolen were from Kinney, most of the other names are familiar in the vast Cabin Creek part of the county. Yes, 97 years is a 'fur piece back.'

Reprinted Lewis County Herald Sept. 11, 1975

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On Your
185th
Birthday

Coca-Cola
Bottling
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PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

Congratulations

Vanceburg

On Your
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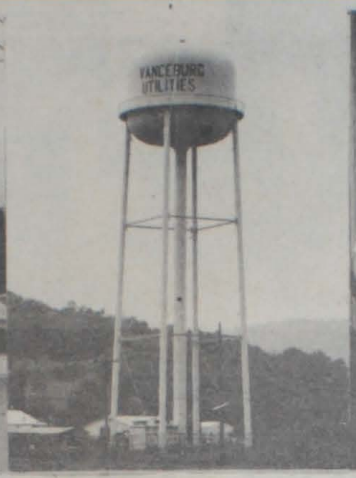
Kentucky
Theatre

Phone 796-2821 Vanceburg, Ky.

APP/KY-VERT

Vanceburg Utilities Office

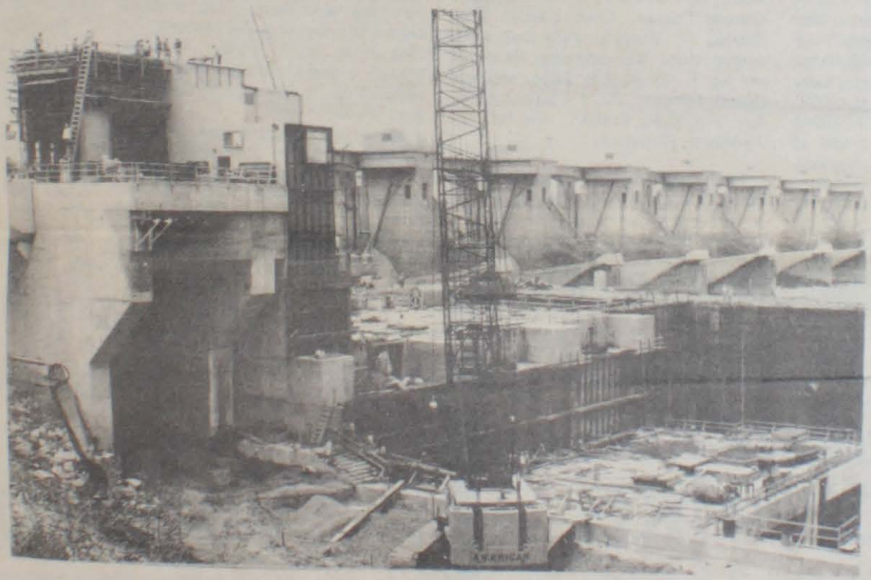


Water For Industry

Working For A Better Community

HAPPY 185th

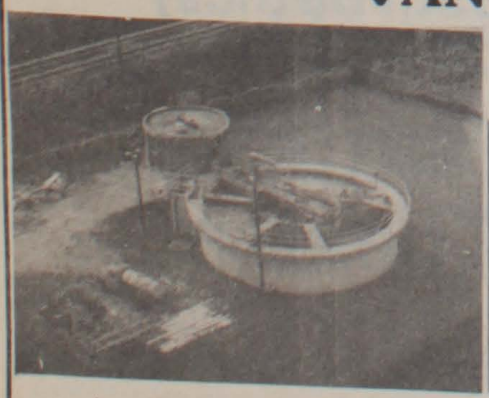
BIRTHDAY



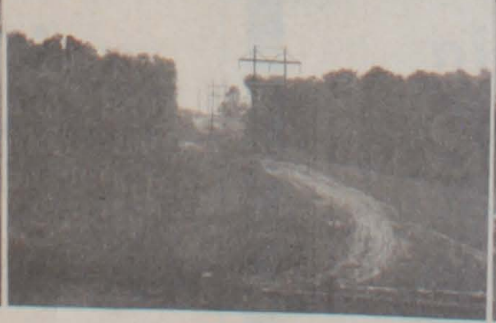
VANCEBURG

HYDRO PLANT COMING SOON

VANCEBURG UTILITIES



Award Winning Disposal Plant



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